SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities.
E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above R. Smith's Corner, **No. 29. Fayetteville Street,**

ARE now receiving their Fall purchase, consisting of every article usually kept in Dry Goods establishments, and flatter themselves that they can offer *as great if not greater inducements* than they have been able to do heretofore; to be convinced of this fact call before buying elsewhere. We subscribe ourselves, as ever, the friends of a generous community.
September 17, 1852. 88—

Ladies Dress Goods.

PLAIN and Figured Black Gro De Rhine Silks, Rich Brocade colored do.. from $1 to $4 per yard, French Sattin Dechene, Embroided Swiss Robes, Albonize Robes, high colored DeLanes for Children, French Cashmeres, Plain and Figured, new styles, English and French Merinoes.
Just received at EVANS & COOKE'S.
September 17, 1852. 88—

BONNET, Tafeta and Sash Ribbons, of a superior quality, having from one yard to any number in a peice, a little nicer than any thing out. Also. French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Undersleeves, Chemizetts, best French Kid Gloves, Raw Silk and fleecy lined do, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin, Edgings and Insertings. Im. Straw Emb'd. Veils, Visites, Black Silk Lace, Gimp Lace and Braid Trimings, Black and Colored Velvet do.
Just received at EVANS & COOKE'S.
September 17, 1852. 88—

150 PIECES Prints, every variety, style, quality, and price; good assortment of Shawls, varieties, quality and price.
Just received at EVANS & COOKE'S.
September 17, 1852. 88—

For Gentlemen.

BLACK and Blue Cloths, Black Doeskin Cassimeres, Colored do, Clouded, Plain and Plaid Satinets, Tweedes, Kentucky Jeans from 20 cents to any price wanted.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 17. 88—

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

12 CASES Bebee's, and others of the latest and most approved styles. Bought of the Manufactorers themselves, and no mistake. Those wishing the latest agony, call upon us.

31 doz. Soft Beaver Fur and Wool Black and Colored Hats. 30 doz. Caps, Navy, for Gentlemen and Boys, Silk and Plush, variety of colors and styles. In fact every sort of Cap and Hat that can be called for, at the well known establishment of
EVANS & COOKE'S.
Sept. 17. 88—

Boots and Shoes.

J. MILES & SONS' Improved Stitched Boots, Double Sole and Waterproof do, a splendid article of Double Sole Brogans for the practical Farmers of Wake and surrounding country, including the Railroad.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 17. 88—

LINSEYS, heavy Georgia plaids, and Kersey's Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids, Brown and Blue Cottons, Flannels, Wool Canton do. All Wool Carpeting.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 17. 88—

BAGGING, Rope and Twine. Dundee and Gunney, very heavy, and will be sold low by
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 17. 88—

Ready-Made Clothing.

BLACK Cloth Sack and Frock Coats, Clouded Cassimere do., Blue and Drab felt Over Coats, Drab Petershams, Clouded pilots and Fancy Cassimere Pants, Black Satin and Figured Silk Vests, &c., &c.

Opposite the farfamed and world-renowned establishment of E. L. Harding & Co.
EVANS & COOKE.
No. 29, Cheap Side.
Raleigh, September 17th, 1852. 88—

RALEIGH BOOK-BINDERY,

JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON, Prop.

J. H. DeC. & SON return their grateful acknowledgements to the public for the liberal patronage which has been extended to them, and respectfully announce that they still continue the business of Book-Binding in all its forms in the City of Raleigh, where it is conducted as heretofore,

OVER THE "NORTH CAROLINA BOOK-STORE."

(*Next Door to the Telegraph Office.*)

The Junior partner having acquired a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business in New York, and having recently visited that City for the purpose of selecting a choice assortment of the newest and best materials, we are now prepared to execute Binding, &c. of every description, in any form, from plain to ornamental.

Blank Books of every description ruled and bound; Newspapers, Music and Periodicals bound to match.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ A smart, active Boy wanted.
Raleigh, September 1852. 88—4w.

Bagging, Rope and Twine.

4,000 YARDS Gunny Cloth and Dundee Bagging. 40 coils best Jute and Hemp Rope.

Lower than ever before offered in this Market. Call and examine for yourselves.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Northern Cities their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS. Their stock is large and varied, and has been purchased by one of the Firm in person, on such terms as will enable them to give their customers and the public generally the most advantageous bargains. All they ask is, an examination of their stock, feeling sure that their prices will commend themselves as fair and just both to the buyer and seller.

The subscribers tender to their customers their most hearty thanks for the large and liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, and they can only promise that for the future, as in the past, they will devote all their energies to serve and accommodate their customers and friends.

Their stock, in part, is as follows:
Rich silk Cravelli Robe, Fine heavy brocade Silks,
French gro DeA Fuke. Plain white and watered do.
Black gro DeRhine do, Bl'k Fig and watered do.
Solid Col'd gro De Nap Do. Silver grey Silks,
Thibet Printed high col'd De'Lains,
Ombe Printed and high col'd Muslins,
Bayadere Printed, Satin Cashmeres,
Paris Printed Rob DeLains, (New Style,)
Muslin DeBege, Bayadere graduated Robe DeLains,
English and American Printed DeLains, New styl
Small fig'd and high col'd DeLains, for Children,
Glace Poplins; Victoria Tartan and Lima Cloths,
Paris gala Plaids, Bl'k and Col'd Velvets,
Cloaks and Mantillas, New Styles,
French and English Merinos, Brocade Alpacas,
Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Swiss and Cambric Trim.
Valencnes, Edgings, and Insertings,
Cambric Flouncings and Muslin Bands,
Infants Emb'd French Caps, Bodies and Robes,
Flounced Madona Skirts,
French Emb'd Collars, Chemizettes, and Sleeves,
White and Black Lace Veils,
Revere Hm'd. Festooned & Emb Linen Cam Han'f.
Jaconet Muslins and Cambrics,
Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
White and Colored Tarltons,
Striped and Plaid Swiss Muslins,
Striped and Cross Barred Muslins,
French Lace, Gimp and Galoon rimmings, &c. &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Prints! Prints! Prints!

FRENCH, English, and American, several new designs, including erimack, Spragues Cochece, Hoyles, Madder, Chintz and Omber Watered, Ruby Green and Orange, fast colours for Patch Work, Oil Chintz and Turkey Red fig'd and plain, &c., &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
September 7, 1852. 85—
Register and Star copy.

Ribbons! Ribbons!

JUST opened, rich Bonnet, Neck, Sash, Cap, Satin, and Taffetta Ribbons.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now opening his FALL AND WINTER GOODS at his old stand, consisting in part of
White Welsh and English Flannels,
Twilled and Plain Red do.
Plaid and Plain Linseys, and Marlboro' Stripes,
Red Blankets, from good to superior fine,
8-4 Damask Table Diaper,
Hukaback, Russia, Bird-eyed, and Brown Diaper,
Diaper Twills, by the dozen, Linen Crush,
Irish Linen, Linen, Cambric and Long Lawn,
Bleached and Brown Shirting and Jeans,
12-4 Bleached Shirting, 5-4 Brown Shirting,
Extra Ettrick Osnaburg, very heavy 7-8 wide,
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks,
100 doz. Spool Cotton, White, Bl'k and Col'd.
Black and Assorted Sewing Silks, Stay Bindings,
Tidy and Darning Cotton, bl'k Darning Cotton,
White and bl'k Cotton Hose, Brown and Bleached Hose,
Bl'k and White Silk Hose, bl'k Raw Silk Hose,
Jaconette, Cambric, Plaid, Swiss and Mull Muslins,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Carpet Binding and Druggct. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Sept 21, 1852. 89—

For Farmers and others.

150 PAIR Men's and Boys Heavy Brogans.
Men's and Boy's Kip and Calfskin Shoetees.
Mens' Leather Shoes and Bootees.
Do Goat Bootees and Children's Shoes.
Gunny and Anchor Bagging.
40 Coils Bale Rope, Twine and Shoethread.
Painted and Brass Bound Buckets, Brooms and Brushes.
No. 8, 9, and 10 Cotton Cards, No. 6 Wool Cards.
300 lbs. Cut Nails and Finishing Brads.
Cast, German and Blister Steel.
Collins' and other Axes, Broad Axes and Hatchets.
Ames' Spades, No. 2 and 3, Longhandled Spades.
Kirsey's and Georgia Plains.
100 Twilled and Duffle Blankets, Wool Hats,
J. BROWN,
No 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, September 21st, 1852. 89—

Family Groceries.

WHITE and Brown Clarified Sugar.
Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Old Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves.
Copperas, Spanish Indigo, Powder, Lead and Shot.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, September 21st, 1852. 89—

CHINA, Glass and Earthen Ware, a general assortment, Cut and Plain Glass, White Granite and edged-ware. For sale by J. BROWN.

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies, Misses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slippers. For sale by J. BROWN.

NEW FALL GOODS, 1852.

FRENCH worked Collars, Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Bobbin, Lisle and Thread Edgings and Insertings, ladies and men's Linen Cambrib Handkerchiefs, Long Lawn, Berlin Cord for Bonnets, Bonnet, Neck and Cape Ribbon, Kid and Silk Gloves; also, plaid and printed Muslin DeLaines, plain French Marinos, a variety of colors, plain English Marinos, a varity of colors, superfine French Cashmeres.
For sale by J. BROWN.
No. 9 Fayetteville street.
Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 85—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.
February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for ale by the barrel, apply to
WM. J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

Just Received,

1 DOZ. jars sup. Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
5 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c.
FR. MAHLER.
Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Looks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confiden in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacterer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.
QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

TO MERCHANTS--IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*
A. S. SHAFER & CO.
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.
September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

FOR THE FALL OF 1852.

Just in time for the Legislature.

THE subscriber having removed to the Corner Store House, formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith, which has been recently fitted up in most elegant style, and having just returned from New York, is now opening quite a magnificent supply of *Rich Fancy Dry Goods*, of the latest importations and fashions from *Paris* and *London*, which are exceedingly attracting, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of tasty purchasers, both among the ladies and gentlemen, from the City and surrounding country.

Also, a full supply of *Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots*, and *Bonnets* of every description.

Together with a full lot of *Ready Made Clothing*; common and fine, remarkably cheap.
T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, October 1st, 1852. 92—

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:
3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.
FR. MAHLER.
Raleigh, June 8th, 1852 62—

Board for Members.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, near the Capitol, would respectfully inform the members of the Legislature, that he will be prepared, to accommodate some 12 or 15 of their body with board during the session.

He will endeavor to please and render comfortable all who may patronize him. His charges will be as moderate as the times will admit.
Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1852. 41—tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods. His stock consists in part of the following:
French Musline de Lains and Merinoes,
American de Lains and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flannels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Linencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons, &c., &c.
Bl'k French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Hand'k. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those in want of new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding county for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.
Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

SELBY & MURRAY,

One Door Above, P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store, **No 12. Fayetteville Street.**

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Stock of choice Goods, which is large and well selected, bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold at prices which will not fail to suit the purchaser. The Stock consists in part of the following:
Super Black Gro de Rhine Silks, Col'd do.,
French Printed and German DeLaines and Cashmeres,
French and German Merinoes, Black Bombazine,
do Alapaccas, French Worked Collars,
Gents and Ladies Kid Gloves,
Bonnets and Tafeta Ribbons,
Silk Leghorn and other kinds of Bonnets,
150 Pieces English and American Prints,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Cross Barred Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
A great variety of Shawls,
Cloth and Cassimeres and Vestings.
And a general assortment of Goods for Men's wear.
September, 1852. 91—

Blankets, Kerseys, &c.

10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Bath Blankets, Maccannan White and Green, Duffill and Twilled Blankets for Servants, Plaid, Saddle do. A large and well assorted and cheap Stock of Wool and Cotton Kerseys from the lowest to the highest price.

Kentucky Jeans, cheap, Satinetts and Tweeds, something nice for Boys. Wool and Cotton Carpeting, very low, can be had of
SELBY & MURRAY.
September, 1852. 91—

Hats and Caps.

JUST received, Bebee's Super Fall Style Moleskin Hats, Broad and Narrow Brim Beaver do. A large stock of Mexican and other late style Hats, Wool Hats, very low price. A great variety of Cloth and other kind of Caps for Men and Boys. SELBY & MURRAY.
September, 1852. 91—

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.
SELBY & MURRAY.
September, 1852. 91—

Groceries, &c.

BROWN, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar; Java, Laguira, Maracaibo and Rio Coffee, Super Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, Sperm, Admantine and Hull's & Son's Tallow Cancles. Hardware, Crockery, Blacksmith's Tools. Cotton Bagging Gunny and Dundee, and Rope, Swede and English Iron, Cast Steel, Blister and German do. Blasting Powder, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, &c., are always kept by
SELBY & MURRAY.
September, 1852. 91—

NEW GOODS! NE GOODS!

THE subscriber is now prepared to show to customers his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, which he has just received from the Northern cities. His Stock is full, embracing almost every variety of goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. The following as part of his Stock may be found at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street:
Black and Fancy Silks,
French Merinoes and DeLanes,
English and American Printed DeLanes,
All wool Pink and Blue Flannels,
Plain, Black, Chamelon and Figured Alpacas,
Calicoes from 5 to 20 cents,
Blankets and Kerseys,
Kentucky Jeans, all qualities,
Tweeds, Satinets and Cassimeres,
Vestings, good and common,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, &c., &c.
Also, good lot of Sugar and Coffee, Boots and Shoes, good assortment, China, Glass and Earthen Ware.

We only ask a call from those wishing to purchase goods, as at all times we shall be pleased to show them. Call and see for yourselves—we are determined to sell low.
SAMUEL H. YOUNG.
Raleigh, October 1st 1852. 92—3m.

China, Glass, and Earthern Ware.

WE are now receiving, direct from the French and English manufacturers,
17 packages French China Dinner and Tea Setts, and Fancy Ware,
12 packages Edge and C. C. Ware,
15 " Sprig'd and handled Teas, common,
10 " White Granite Dinner and Tea Ware
6 " " and common Toilet "
8 " Colored Ware, assorted,
6 " Cane and Rockingham Ware, assorted,
60 " American Glass Ware, assorted,
10 " Stone Ware, assorted,
20 dozen Dimijohns, from ½ to 5 gallons.

☞ Country Merchants would find it to their advantage to purchase their stocks of us, as we save them a considerable per centage in freights, commissions, &c.

*** Dinner and Tea Setts of new and handsome patterns to families at low prices.
McRAE & HARRISS.
Front street below Market street.
Wilmington, N. C., August 25.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to Oliver and Procter.)

MERCHANT TAILOR,



HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving

A New and Beautiful Assortment

of Goods in his line, embracing
Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia

CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted.

French, English, Scetch and American

FANCY CASSIMERES,

of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS,

of super Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Morino and Cashmere, *a splendid article.*

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat.

☞ With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance.

Satisfaction always Guarantied.

His stock of
FURNISHING GOODS
is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment
Socks, silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any!

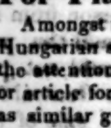
Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand. ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, October 2, 1852. 92

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

BROGANS! BROGANS!



THE subscriber has now on hand and intends to keep at all times during the Fall and Winter seasons a large and good assortment of Negro Shoes, for male and female, embracing all kinds used

For Plantation and other Purposes.

Amongst my assortment of Brogans may be found the Hungarian shoe and Stitchdowns, to which I would call the attention of Farmers and others in want of a superior article for their servants. My prices shall be as low as similar goods can be bought elsewhere, and I would respectfully invite the attention of all to an examination of my stock, as I shall sell low for cash.

I have also on hand and intend constantly to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

Ladie's & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

including all of the latest styles and patterns. Also,

Boys and Youths Boots and Shoes,

Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,

Travelling and hair Trunks, Valices, Bonnet Boxes, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Blacking, Brushes. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, by

A. J. PARTIN,
Sign of the Big Boot.
Raleigh, September 18, 1852. 88—

A Good assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's dressed and undressed MOROCCO BOOTEES, Also a great variety of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Black and colored Prunella and lasting GAITERS. Come and supply yourselves at A. J. PARTIN'S.
Raleigh, Sign of the Big Boot.

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of good health would do well to call at A. J. Partin's and supply themselves with a pair of Cork Sole or Water-proof BOOTS, which they can purchase for a small sum of money not exceeding four dollars and fifty cents.
Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1852. 88—

JUST OPENED, a good assortment of Gents fine Calf Stitched Boots and Shoes. Also, 200 pairs business boots, A. J. PARTIN.
Raleigh, Sept. 18th, 1852. 88—

J. J. BIGGS'

NORTH CAROLINA

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE Members of the Legislature and others visiting the City, are invited to call and examine a very fine assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which will be made to order. Also, all kinds of READY-MADE CLOTHING, and FURNISHING GOODS for gentlemen, consisting in part of fine Dress and under Shirts, of nearly all qualities and styles, Drawers, Half-Hose, Pocket Handk'f's, Cravats, Ties and Stocks, in great variety, Gloves and Suspenders, of all kinds, Dressing Gowns, which are so necessary to one's comfort. Also, a very superior lot of Dress Hats.
Call at No. 10, Fayetteville St.

N. B. When the Measure is taken a good fit is warrented in every instance. J. J. B.
Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1852. 90—6w.

Boots and Shoes!

NO change on the former price of BOOTS and SHOES at Tucker's.

45 Cases just opened, consisting in part of the following:
Robinson's White and Black Kid Slippers,
do White Satin Slippers.
do Thick and thin Sole Gaiters, with and without Tips.
Robinson's Kid Walking Shoes and Buskins,
do Kid and Enamelled Boots
do Thick Soled Goat Boots for Ladies, Misses and children.
Ladies Seal and Kip Buskins.
Women's Morrocco and Leather Boots,
Men's fine Kip, Lined and Bound Shoes.
do Single and double soled Brogans, a large lot.
Boy's and children's fine Kip, Lined and Bound Shoes and Brogans.
Men's, boy's and children's Kip and Brogan Boots.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathalie," "Madeline," &c.

Hearts unveiled, *or*, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore,

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual sppplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:
Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10 4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS.
Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.
A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.
A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Maderia, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
Segars of the most approved Brands.
Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do. do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

RECENT arrivals have put us in possession of a considerable portion of our Fall purchase of New and seasonable

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Fancy Articles, &c.

Being determined to

Offer Great Inducements!

we respectfully call the attention of our friends, customers and the public generally to our Stock, feeling confident that an examination will suffice to effect a sale.
HEARTT & JONES.
Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1852. 87—3t.

Notice.

THE sale of stock in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company advertised to take place to day, is postponed till Thursday the 14th of October next.
R. L. MYERS, *Pres't.*
JNO. A. SELBY, *Sec'y.*
Sept. 23, 1852. 92—

NEW BOOKS.

NEW AND COMPLETE COOK-BOOK. The Practical Cook-Book, containing upwards of one thousand receipts, consisting of directions for selecting, preparing, and cooking all kinds of Meats, Fish, Poultry, and Game; Soups, Broths, Vegetables, and Salads, Also, for making all kinds of Plain and Fancy Breads, Pastes, Puddings, Cakes, Creams, Ices, Jellies, Preserves, Marmalades, &c, &c., &c. Together with various Miscellaneous Receipts, and numerous Preparations for Invalids. By Mrs. BLISS. In one vol., 12mo.

The Freemason's Manual; a companion for the initiated through all the degrees of Freemasonry, from the 'Entered Apprentice' to the higher degrees of 'Knighthood.' Embracing Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Past Master, Mark Master, Most Excellent Master, Royal Arch, Select Master, High Priesthood, Knight of the Red Cross, Knights Templars, Knights of Malta, the Ancient Constitution of the Order, &c. Embellished with upwards of one hundred Engravings, illustrating the emblems and symbols of the Order. By Rev. KINSEY JOHNS STEWART, K. T. This work has the sanction and approval of the R. W. G. M. of the State of Delaware, and of the M. E. G. H. P. of the Grand H. R. A. C. of Pennsylvania.

For sale at the N. C Bookstore by
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, September 27th, 1852. 91—

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc; Missionary Priest, 2 vols. 6. Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by
H. D. TURNER.
May 13, 1852. 54—

UNION HOTEL.

MRS. HALL, thankful for past favors, respectfully asks a continuance of the same. She intends to spare no pains to render those who put up with her comfortable and agreeable. Her Stables will be supplied as usual Her House is East of the Baptist Church.
Raleigh, August 23, 1852. 934—3p.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE,

To the Legislature of North Carolina, at the Session, commencing October, 1852.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

Favored by a bountiful Providence with Peace and Plenty, the present would seem a most auspicious period for directing our thoughts and energies to such objects of legislation as are calculated to advance the great interests of the State, and to perpetuate the blessings of liberty.

Government was instituted for the security of the rights of persons and of property, and for the promotion of the substantial prosperity and happiness of the people. These objects, controlled by constitutional limitations, constitute the great political chart to guide Legislative and Executive action.

Among the subjects which claim the consideration of the General Assembly, is the question of Constitutional Reform. At the session of 1850–'51, the General Assembly passed, by a constitutional majority, a bill to amend the Constitution, so as to extend to every freeman, who now has the right to vote for the Commons, the right to vote also for the Senate. The Executive Proclamation on this subject, was published agreeably to the requirements of the Legislature. I earnestly recommend that said amendment be passed by the constitutional majority of the present General Assembly, and submitted to the voters of the State for ratification.

The Contstitution, as it now stands, prohibits every man who does not own fifty acres of land from voting in the Senate. This provision, it is believed, disfranchises in the Senate about one half of the free white men of the State, and embraces in its proscription a large class, who, in point of merit, intelligence and patriotism, are not inferior to any portion of our population. The proposition is not to take from the landholders their just rights but to elevate another meritorious class of our people to equal privileges at the ballot box. It is a marked feature in the progress of this reform, that a great portion of the freeholders, with a commendable disinterestedness, regarded this as a question of principle, and of right, and among them were found its earliest advocates and most zealous supporters.

A large majority of the people, in every portion of the State, are in favor of Equal Suffrage, and prefer the Legislative mode of effecting it. The greater part of the expense necessary to attain Equal Suffrage has already been incurred; and now to abandon the Legislative mode, and to rely upon the Convention mode, would not only cause delay, but an increase of expenditure. The Convention mode is impracticable. The constitutional majority cannot be obtained in favor of a Convention; and, if the fate of this question is made to depend upon calling a Convention, its defeat may be regarded as certain. The Legislative mode is not only expressly provided for in our State Constitution, but is also recognised in the Constitution of the United States, as one of the modes for ratifying amendments, by the States, to the Federal Constitution.

This mode affords time for examination and reflection in relation to the amendment proposed, and finally, when it shall have passed two successive Legislatures, it cannot be adopted without the sanction of a majority of the voters of the State at the ballot box. "A free, open and unrestricted Convention" could have no such *restriction* upon its power. Hence, a well founded apprehension exists in the minds of many ardent friends of constitutional reform, against the Convention mode of effecting it. A Convention is impracticable and inexpedient, and I regard the Legislative as the safe and only practicable mode, at this time, of amending the constitution.

A change of the Basis of Representation would be fraught with mischief. Even the agitation of the subject is calculated to destroy that harmony among the various portions of the State which is so essential to prosperity and happiness. Let us unite in directing our attention to objects that may produce more beneficial results.

It is a circumstance gratifying, and at the same time highly complimentary to the State, that however much the people may desire constitutional reform, they promptly reject any other than a constitutional mode to attain it.

The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace, by the people, and for terms less than for life, are questions of constitutional reform, which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly.

There is no object of more general importance than Common Schools, nor is there any question more worthy the favorable consideration of the General Assembly and the people of the State.

It is contended by some that the present mode of dividing the School Fund is unjust, and that it ought to be divided according to white instead of federal population. The present basis of distribution has met the approval of many successive Legislatures, and I do not see any good reason to recommend a change in this respect. No mode can be devised that will operate with equal benefit to all the counties.

It is submitted, whether the appointment of a general superintendant may not tend to improve common schools and advance the cause of education. Such an officer could no doubt do much to produce uniformity in the system, and to diffuse a proper spirit on the subject throughout the State. It is believed that the present system has greatly diminished the number of private schools. In many instances, it would seem that a reliance upon the common school prevents the district from providing a private school; and it is often found that a district has a very imperfect school, and that only for a very short period during the year. The schools should, if possible, be of such a character as to make it the interest of all classes to patronize them; for they are intended alike for the poor and the rich.

The execution of the system is more defective than the system itself. One cause why our schools are not in a more flourishing condition, arises from the fact that public attention has not been sufficently aroused to the importance of the subject. Sparseness of population, and the want of adequate means to employ suitable teachers, are the principal obstacles that impede the progress of the system. The question arises, whether it is better to endure the system, with its present limited but gradually increasing benefits, or to improve it at once, by a resort to an increase of taxation. I can imagine no object for which an increase of taxation would be more justifiable and commendable. Contributions for public education have been aptly compared to the vapor drawn from the earth, not to exhaust, but to be returned in fertilizing showers.

Our common school system, however, imperfect as it is, is producing lasting and beneficial effects. It will improve as we advance in experience and increase in population. During the past year, upwards of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars were distributed from the Literary Fund, among the several counties of the State, and an equal amount will be distributed during the present year. The principal of the fund is gradually but slowly increasing, and is becoming more productive. As yet, there has been nothing actually received from escheats, but it is believed that the act passed upon this subject at the last session, will, in the course of time, greatly increase the Literary Fund.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund will in due time submit a report, showing the condition of the fund, and the proceedings of the Board in relation to other subjects committed to their management.

A judicious system of Internal Improvements by the State, has ever been regarded as a subject of great importance, and entitled to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. The want of cheap transportation is deeply felt by the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and mining interests of the whole State. To overcome this inconvenience could not fail to increase the reward of every industrial pursuit, and add to the wealth and prosperity of the people of the State. Believing that the members of the General Assembly, coming from the various counties, will be fully prepared to give due consideration to the claims of every portion of the State, I do not feel called upon to decide between the peculiar merits of the many public improvements which demand the patronage of the State. Works of internal improvement necessarily involve a large expenditure, and should be undertaken with a due regard to their practicability, and to the adequacy of the resources and means necessary to complete them. The General Assembly, which authorizes a work of internal improvement, ought, as a general rule, to provide for raising the means necessary for its completion. Whether public opinion and the condition of the treasury will justify the State at this time in embarking in other and new objects of improvement, and if so, to what extent, is a question which is submitted to the prudence and wisdom of the General Assembly. A wise and prudent system all should approve: a wild and extravagant scheme all should deprecate.

The requisite amount having been subscribed, according to the terms of the Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, in the month of October last, the Commissioners on the part of the State delivered over the Road and fixtures to the new Company. Since that time, the Road has ceased to be under the control and management of the State. Since the transfer to the new Company, the road has been undergoing an entirely new superstructure, which is nearly complete.

This improvement has already enhanced facilities to the State. The stock has been subscribed to form the connecting link between this Road and the Wilmington and Raleigh and Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads, and this important work is in course of construction.

At the last session a Resolution was passed, authorizing the President and Commissioners of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to anticipate the receipts of the road by the purchase of two hundred and fifty tons of iron, for the purpose of repairing the road, and authorising them to pledge the receipts of the road for the iron thus purchased. It was provided that the State should, in no manner, or in any event, be held liable for the purchase money; and, when the new charter should be accepted, the iron should be sold for the benefit of the State. In pursuance of this resolution, the President of the road purchased two hundred and fifty tons of iron from Mr. Anderson, of Richmond, and it was applied to repairing the Road. A part of the iron has been taken up by the new Company, and a part of it, I presume, still remains on the road. The new Company has made no proposition to purchase the iron. Unless the Legislature shall otherwise direct, the iron will be sold for the benefit of the State.

It is believed that, after the settlement of the accounts and the payment of liabilities for the expenses of the Road, there will be little, if any thing, applicable to the payment of the debt contracted for this iron. If the Legislature requires the proceeds of the sale of the iron to be placed in the Treasury, it would prevent Mr. Anderson from receiving any portion of his debt. Should the proceeds be applied to this debt they would not pay one half of it. I recommend that the General Assembly authorize the proceeds of the sale of the iron to be applied towards the payment of the debt contracted for its purchase; and it is submitted, whether an appropriation shall be made to pay the balance.

The Report of the President in relation to the affairs of the Road, while under the control of the State, will in due time be communicated to the General Assembly. In enrolling the Bill passed at the last Session to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, it is believed that some of the sections as it passed were omitted, which renders further legislation on the subject necessary. One of the omitted sections authorized the appointment of four directors on the part of the individual stockholders and only three on the part of the State. The Board of Internal Improvements only appointed the number provided for in the omitted section. But the State owns one-half the the stock, and it is believed she ought to have the appointment of one-half of the Directors, and it is recommended that such provision be made by law.

An Engineer was employed to survey Neuse River, and the balance of the appropriation made under the Act of 1850–'51, after paying the expenses of the survey, has been subscribed to the Neuse River Navigation Company, as directed by said Act, and a part of the appropriation paid to the Treasurer of said Company. This is a work of importance, and its completion promises highly benefical results. The report of the Engineer appointed to make the survey is herewith transmitted.

Three Commissioners were appointed under the act of 1848–'9 to superintend the improvement of Tar River. This is a desirable improvement, but it is doubted whether the appropriation is sufficient to accomplish the object for which it was intended.

The whole amount of subscription of the State, to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, has been paid. The work is progressing, and promises to open new and valuable commercial advantages not hitherto enjoyed by the State.

Under a Resolution passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Public Treasurer transferred two thousand shares of the stock owned by the State, in the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, whereby the State became a stockholder in the important improvement under the charge of that company. In directing the transfer of the stock, the resolution did not make any change in regard to the number of directors to which the State should be entitled in the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company. Under the circumstances, the Board of Internal Improvements did not feel authorized to make any change in the number of directors appointed on the part of the State. The stock transferred is represented by the State in the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company. If the Legislature intended that the number of directors on the part of the State should only be in proportion to her stock, farther legislation on the subject would appear to be necessary.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, with energetic management, has of late overcome, to a considerable extent, the early embarrassments this important work had to encounter. The Company has commenced paying dividends, thus enabling the Literary Board to distribute an increased amount for the support of Common Schools.

The North Carolina Railroad, it is believed, is progressing as rapidly as could be expected, considering the circumstances attending its commencement and prosecution. This improvement promises to afford new and increased means of transportation to a considerable portion of the State, heretofore deprived of such facilities. The President of the Company will, in due time, submit a report in relation to the progress and condition of the work.

It is probable that application will be made during the present year, or early in the next, for the first instalment of the State's subscription to the stock of this road. To raise the sum, State bonds are authorized to be issued and sold. It is believed that this loan, as well as all others required by the State, can be procured upon better terms by authorizing the Public Treasurer to issue Coupon Bonds.

An act was passed at the last session of the General Assembly, appropriating twelve thousand dollars, "out of the first moneys collected after the first day of January 1852, from the Cherokee bonds, and from the sale of Cherokee lands," for the survey of a Railroad route from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. The Agent states, that only a small sum applicable to this appropriation has been collected. It was not therefore in the power of the Board of Internal Improvements, to procure the execution of the survey. It is to be regretted that this could not be done before the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, as the contemplated line runs through a portion of the State, where the people are deprived of the means of convenient transportation, and are therefore deeply interested in the subject. It is uncertain, under the present Act, when a sufficient sum will be collected to defray the expense of the survey. Should the Legislature desire it to be made at an early period, an appropriation for that purpose will be the means by which it can surely be accomplished.

The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road is in course of extension. The whole amount of the State's subscription to this work has been paid. The Stock has already been paying dividends into the State Treasury. This not only bids fair to be a valuable improvement, but the stock it is believed will be a good investment for the State. The Report of the President and Directors of the Company is herewith transmitted.

An Agent was appointed to superintend the construction of the Western Turnpike road. A considerable portion of the Road has already been made, and other parts of it are under contract. The Agent, it is believed, has faithfully performed his duty in superintending the work. Toll-gatherers have already been appointed on the portion of the road completed, but a report of the amount of tolls collected has not yet been received.

It is respectfully submitted whether legislative action is not necessary on the subject of public highways. This is a subject of general importance to the State, and has been too much neglected. Good roads will be found to advance the interests of all the industrial pursuits of the State. The mode of assessing the labor to build and repair public high-ways is unequal and unjust. The work done on the public roads is a tax paid in labor. It often occurs that a person of quite limited estate contributes in the course of the year a considerable amount of labor to Roads, while his nearest neighbor who has a large estate, contributes but little or nothing at all for that purpose.

It becomes the duty of the present General Assembly to lay off the State into Electoral, Congressional, and Senatorial Districts; and apportion the members of the House of Commons among the several counties of the State.

It is respectfully submitted, whether public convenience and the ends of public justice do not require the formation of one or two additional Judicial Circuits, and the election of a corresponding number of Judges.

The fiscal year closes on the 31st day of October, when the Public Treasurer will submit his Report giving a detailed account of the operations and condition of the Treasury.

The State debt is as follows:—

State bonds already issued,	$1,224,000
Loans authorized by law for various works of Internal Improvement for which it is expected bonds will be issued during the next two years,	$2,140,000
Total,	$3,364,000

The Report of the Comptroller for the fiscal year, ending the 31st of October 1851, is herewith communicated.

It will be seen that the taxes paid into the Treasury during the year 1851, amounted to the sum of $157,137 71. The Revenue Act, passed at the last session, will, it is believed, increase the revenue paid into the Treasury this year, about $20,000. Neither the demands on the Treasury, nor public convenience would seem to require any increase of taxation during the next two years. No more money should be collected from the people, than is necessary to defray the expenses of a good and economical government. Taxation is indispensable, but it is one of the first duties of the statesman to endeavor to equalize the burdens as well as the benefits of government.

For many years the demands upon the Treasury were so limited, that but little attention was paid to the subject of taxation. Of late years, Internal Improvements and other public objects have increased the expenditures, and our financial system has assumed a more important aspect. It will be perceived, that of the $157,137 71 tax, paid into the Treasury in 1851, $37,059 32 was collected on land and town property; $36,133 07 on polls; $25,007 87 on interest tax; and $12,822 61 on store tax; amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $111,022 87, paid into the Treasury on these principal items of taxation; and $46,014 84, paid in on all others. The land and poll tax amounted to $73,192 39. The tax for county purposes is collected entirely on land and polls; and the amount paid into the Public Treasury on these two items is small, when compared with the tax paid for county purposes. We have no returns to show the amount of County tax collected in the State. It is believed, however, that not more than twenty per cent. of the whole amount collected on land and polls, goes into the Public Treasury, and I have based the estimate of the average amount paid on land accordingly. An examination into the existing revenue laws will show that the present system operates very unequally. At present, $1000, loaned at interest, pays 180 cents, while $1000, hoarded, against the public convenience and public policy, pays nothing at all; $1000 invested in land, pays 300 cents, while $1000 invested in trade, pays 100 cents. Other unjust discriminations might be shown.

As a general rule, it is believed that the tax upon the estate of each person should be in proportion to its value, subject to such exceptions only as circumstances and fundamental principles may justify. Inasmuch as property on the one hand ought not to be made the test of public privilege, neither on the other ought the absence of property to exempt the person from bearing an equitable share of the public burden. Therefore it is thought just and proper to impose capitation tax. Slaves are regarded to some extent as both persons and property. The following wise provision in our State Constitution, which ought not to be departed from, defines the power of legislation upon this subject:

"SECTION III.

1. Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same.

2. All free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to capitation tax, and no other person shall be subject to such tax; provded that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law in cases of bodily infirmity."

It will be seen that slave property must form an exception in framing a system of *ad valorem* taxation. White males alone are subject to a poll-tax, while a poll-tax is imposed on both male and female slaves, and the period of taxation commences nine years earlier and continues five years longer. Thus it will appear that by taxing both sexes the amount of revenue collected from the tax on slaves is double the amount collected on white polls, in proportion to the population of the two races; and the difference in the duration of the period for which they are taxed is equivalent to one hundred per cent more. It is therefore obvious that in proportion to the whole number of each, the poll-tax paid on the slaves is three times as much as the poll-tax on the white population. So it will be found that this provision in the Constitution has imposed a tax on slaves in the two-fold character of persons and property, and that an *ad valorem* tax cannot be imposed on that species of estate.

Persons and property being the principal objects of taxation, they should bear a fair and just relation to each other, in a system of revenue. It is believed that, after excepting slaves, each person's estate, real and personal, including money, whether at interest or not, ought to be taxed alike, according to value. This would require every person to contribute in proportion to the value of his or her estate, and would equalize the public burden between the various classes, upon principles of justice. I know of no better rule to ascertain the ability of the owner to pay, or the degree of protection his estate requires from government, than by resorting to the actual value of such estate.

This system need not interfere with taxing certain employments, and the income on professions, as is now done. Such persons as do not possess personal estate to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, ought to be exempt from property tax, and an exemption of like amount might be made in favor of all others. A system of revenue, based upon these principles, is recommended to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly.

On the 8th of May, 1851, Asa Biggs, B. F. Moore and R. M. Saunders, Esquires, were appointed commissioners, under the act of the last session of the General Assembly, to revise the public statute laws of the State. On the 2d day of August, 1852, R. M. Saunders sent in his resignation, which, in consequence of my necessary absence, did not reach me till the 24th of that month. His letter of resignation is herewith communicated. I have received no official report from the commissioners; but in the latter part of the month of August last, it came to my knowledge that the commissioners, prior to the date of this resignation, had decided not to report the revisal to the present Legislature. Under all the circumstances, it was deemed advisable not to fill the vacancy until the subject was submitted to the General Assembly. It is due to state that the commissioners were appointed with the hope and expectation that they would be able to complete their labor by the usual time of the meeting of the Legislature. They will, no doubt, in due time, report directly to the General Assembly, when such action can be taken as may seem expedient.

Professor Emmons was appointed under the act passed at the last session to make a geological and agricultural survey of the State. The work is progressing, and it is believed will, in the end, be productive of highly beneficial results to the agricultural and mining interests of the State. Agriculture has been too long neglected, but it is hoped it may receive a new impulse, that will lead to the increased reward of the husbandman. It is believed that an additional appropriation, to supply a boring apparatus, and to justify the collection of specimens, to be deposited at some suitable place or places, would promote the objects of the survey.

A report in relation to the progress of the survey is expected in due time, and, when received, will be laid before the General Assembly.

Commissioners were appointed to value the Cherokee lands, under the act passed at the last session for that purpose. It is believed that they have completed their duties, but their official report has not yet been received.

I herewith communicate the report for 1851, of the agent of the State for the collection of Cherokee bonds, and the sale of Cherokee lands.

The report of the Cape Fear Navigation company is herewith transmitted. Also, the report of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad company.

Resolutions of the General Assembly of New Hampshire, in relation to an Agricultural Bureau, and resolutions of the General Assembly of Florida, on the same subject, are communicated.

I also transmit Resolutions passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, in favor of the Compromise measures passed by Congress.

My Letter Book is ready for your inspection, and will, on request, be laid before you by my Private Secretary.

It will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with the General Assembly in all such measures as are calculated to promote the honor and welfare of the State.

DAVID S. REID.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct, 14, 1852.

THE STATE SURVEY. Professor EMMONS, engaged in the Geological and Agricultural survey of the State, accompanied by his assistant, Dr. MCCLANAHAN, arrived among us the early part of this week, and has been for some days making excursions to several parts of the surrounding country, in performance of the duties of his appointment. He has visited Fentress's mine, which has made rich promise of copper ore; the Hodgin mine, lately extensively wrought for gold; the McCulloch gold mine, now in successful operation; the iron region above New Garden, and perhaps some other interesting points. When his reconnoisances are concluded in this section, we understand that it is his intention to proceed to the valley of the Dan and up the same through the coal and lime regions.

We had the pleasure of a day's excursion with the Professor, and became thoroughly confirmed in the opinion which we had before entertained and expressed, that Gov. Reid could not have made a better appointment to this most important place. Prof. E. *takes to rocks* as though he had *lived upon them* all his life—knows all about them, what they contain, what they indicate, what they are associated with in the way of other valuable minerals, &c., as pat as you know the road to mill. His opinions, if not literally worth a mint, are worth something *at the mines*. They are worth too much to be expressed, except with that prudence and deliberation which appears to be a praise-worthy characteristic of the Professor. We shall probably hear something from him by way of a Report before the close of the Legislature.

Greensborough Patriot.

The public meeting lately held in New Orleans, on the subject of the outrages on American commerce at Havana, is the beginning of a strong Anti-Cuban movement. The ball is now set in motion, and it is not likely to stop short of a collision between the United States and Spain, or a revolution in Cuba, aided by citizens of the United States. A free commercial intercourse with Cuba is not to be checked; and yet it cannot be continued without daily collisions with the Spanish authorities of Cuba. Commercial intercourse with the United States is inconsistent with the Spanish power in Cuba. The two things cannot longer co-exist.

SUCCESSFUL BEAR HUNTING. A few days ago, George Davenport, the Nimrod of the little Dismal, (commonly called Wildcat George, from his devotion to wood sports,) accompanied by four others, killed between day-break, and 9 o'clock, a. m. near Lake Scuppernong, four Bears, weighing together 914 lbs. The largest weighed 285 pounds. They were found in a piece of ground, not exceeding 100 acres in extent, and while the hunters were engaged with them several more made their escape. It is seldom that we have to chronicle such hunting as this.

Plymouth Villager.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 15, 1852.

A communication was received from the Comptroller of State, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, asking the amount of taxes collected, &c., for the past five years; which,

On motion of Mr. Bower was ordered to be sent to the House of Commons, with a proposition to print.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill, concerning jurors and winesses, for the County of Craven—increases pay of jurors and witnesses to $1 per day.

Message received from the House, concurring in the proposition of the Senate, to raise a joint committee to to have a skeleton Map of the State prepared.

Also, transmitting the Engrossed Bill to change the name of the Cape Fear Steam-Boat Company to the "Brothers' Steam-Boat Company," which was read first time, and the rules being suspended, the bill was read second and third times, and passed.

The bill reported back from the judiciary committee, yesterday, relative to the repeal of the 25th sec. 52nd chap. Revised Statutes, was announced by the chair as the order of the day, and was read second time. On the question, shall the bill pass its second reading,

Mr. Gilmer remarked, that he could see no reason why the bill should pass. Let the Act in question remain as it is, and if found necessary, the Legislature could pass an Act confirming whatever bills may be passed, before the adjournment.

Mr. Caldwell said, the passage of the bill could do no harm—its rejection may. He thought it necessary to repeal the law, unless we wanted two distinct sessions of the General Assembly. He looked upon the present as a distinct session from the regular biennial session, provided by the Constitution; and unless the law was repealed, they would be compelled to meet on the 3rd Monday in November, which would be the beginning of another session.

Mr. Gilmer thought the only question which presented itself was, is this a session of the Legislature recognized by the Constitution, or an extra session?

Mr. Bynum understood Mr. Caldwell to say, unless the act was repealed, the Legislature must adjourn.

Mr. Caldwell replied, he was of opinion, that this is a session of the General Assembly, and unless the law is repealed, calling the Legislature together on the third Monday in November, it will be a regular session.

Mr. Bynum said, if the law is repealed it leaves no provision for the meeting of the regular biennial sessions—he could see no reason for the passage of the bill. If the bill passes, it would then become necessary for the Legislature to pass an act making provision for the biennial meeting.

He then moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed 'till 1st Monday in November next, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, the Senate adjourned 'till to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 15, 1852.

The House met according to adjournment, the Speaker in the Chair.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition to print Governor's message and accompanying documents.

That portion of the Governor's message relating to Free Suffrage and Constitutional reform was referred to a select committee of seven; and the other portions of the message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. W. S. Harris presented a petition, signed by 917 persons, against the division of Iredell county. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Dargan leave of absence was granted to Mr. Christmas, of Warren, for eight days.

On motion of Mr. Scales, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Williams, of Warren, until Tuesday next.

Mr. Webb offered a resolution proposing to raise a joint select committee of six on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate, to whom shall be referred the militia laws, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise, either for their amendment or abolition. Adopted.

Mr. Chesnut offered a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of giving County Courts power to compensate Justices of the Peace for taking tax lists. Adopted.

Mr. Philips offered a resolution instructing the committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of amending section 10 chaper 102 of Revised Statutes so as to give peddlars the right to peddle in all the counties of the State for one year on payment of $50 for license. Adopted. Also a resolution that the committee on the Judiciary enquire into the expediency of giving to courts of Law jurisdiction over sales of lands in partition. Adopted.

Mr. Hill, of Duplin, introduced a bill to amend section 10 chapter 34 of Revised Statutes, entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments." Referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Carmichael, a bill to attach a portion of Wilkes to Alexander county. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Cherry offered a resolution proposing to raise a joint select committee of five on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate, to be called the committee on Swamp Lands, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill concerning embankments on low grounds. Referred to committee on the Judiciary. [Provides for condemning lands necessary to raise such embankments.]

Mr. D. F. Caldwell a bill to incorporate the Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Albertson a bill for facilitating the trial of civil causes in certain cases. Referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McDugald a bill to amend Sec. 1, Chap. 86 of Revised Statutes concerning the appointment and duties of patrols in each County. Referred to same committee.

The Speaker announced the following committees:

On Corporations—Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, Christmas, Perkins, Chesnut and Mathews.

On Preparing Skeleton Map—Messrs. Amis and McNeill.

Mr. Puryear from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back the resolution in favor of W. J. Lowe, Sheriff of Lincoln, with a recommendation that it do pass.

Messrs. McNeill, Amis, Miller and Phillips spoke against the resolution, contending that Sheriffs had time and power to collect the taxes, and should collect them within the time prescribed by law—that it enabled Sheriffs to collect taxes off of every man that could not produce a receipt, and many might be thus made to pay double taxes.

Messrs. Lander and Wheeler urged the passage of the resolution, and it passed its 2nd reading.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting a report from the Comptroller of the amount of taxes paid by each county in 1847, '48, '49 '50 and '51, the aggregate amount, &c., with a proposition to print one copy for each member. Concurred in.

Mr. Wiley asked the unanimous consent of the House to take up the bill for incorporating the Guilford County Mining Company and referring it to the committee on Corporations. Leave was granted and the reference made.

Mr. Wheeler introduced a bill, accompanied by petition, to authorize Henry Ingold, of Catawba county, to erect a gate across the road at Oxford's ford on Catawba river. Referred to committee on Private Bills. Also a bill to amend an act of 1850 '51, chapter 133, to incorporate the Western Plankroad company. Referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "An act for establishing public landings and places of inspection and to appoint Inspectors with regulations of inspection." Referred to committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Webb introduced a bill for calling a Convention of the people, which, on his motion was laid on the table. [Provides for taking the sense of the people as to a Convention, and for the call of a Convention if a majority vote for it.]

The bill for the distribution of the School Fund according to white population came up on its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Phillips was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cherry the House adjourned till to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, October 16, 1852.

Speaker announced the following Committees:

Congressional Districts. Messrs. Thompson, Caldwell, Thomas, Mitchell, Berry, Lane, McDowell, Drake, and Washington.

Senatorial Districts and to apportion Representation in the House of Commons. Messrs. Boyd, Joyner, Bower, Bunting, Woodfin, Brogden and Willy.

Message was received from the House of Commons proposing to raise a joint committee on the part of each House, to be called the committee on Swamp Lands—said committee to have power to send for persons and papers, &c.

Mr. Clark moved to lay the proposition on the table, which motion prevailed.

Message from the House, proposing to raise joint select committee of three on the part of the House and two on the Senate, to whom shall be referred the subject of enquiring into the expediency of amending the Militia Laws, or of abolishing them, altogether.

Message was agreed to, and the Speaker announced as the Senate's part of said committee, Messrs. Bynum, Clark and Person.

A message was received from the House of Commons concurring in the proposition of the Senate to raise a joint committee on part of each House, to lay off Senatorial Districts, and apportion Representation in House of Commons,

Mr. Washington offered Resolution, that a proposition be sent to the House to print such documents as accompanied the Governors Message, that have not already been printed, and also excluding the memorial from New Hampshire, and Resolutions from Connecticut.

Mr. Boyd offered Resolution to send Message to House Commons, proposing to raise a joint committee of two on part of each House to procure the Federal population of the State at large, and of each county, which was agreed to.

Mr. Caldwell introduced the following Resolution, which was read and adopted:

Whereas, By the terms of the charter incorporating "the North Carolina Railroad Company," the State of North Carolina cannot appoint and be represented by Directory in said Company until the individual Stockholders have paid in on their stock five hundred thousand dollars; and whereas instalments on said Individual subscriptions to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars have been called for, and as alleged more than four hundred and twenty thousand thereof already paid in; and whereas, owing to the probable, if not certain increase on the price of Railroad Iron, it may be greatly to the interest of the State that she should be at once represented in said Company,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to confer with the Governor to enquire what on this behalf is best to be done for the interest of the State, and that they report by bill or otherwise. [Adopted.]

Mr. Clark moved now to take up the message from the House proposing to raise a committee, to be called committee on Swamp Lands, and remarked that he had moved to lay the Message on the table, because giving to that committee power to send for persons and papers, implied, to his mind, a censure upon the Literary Board,—he had been assured that such was not the meaning of the proposition, and in voting for its adoption, he wished it distinctly understood that he did not now so understand it.

The proposition was then concurred in, and the Speaker announced Messrs. Joyner, Hoke, and Jones of Pasquotank, as the Senate part of said committee.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a Resolution, instructing the committee on Elections to investigate the claim of the Senator from Camden and Currituck to his seat, and if entitled, their authority for such opinion.

The Resolution was debated at considerable length by Messrs. Caldwell, Gilmer and Thompson; and Mr. Person having obtained the floor, on motion of Mr. Lillington, the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock, Monday morning.

[The debate will appear in next paper.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Oct. 16th, 1852.

The House met according to adjournment, the Speaker in the Chair. The following committees were announced:

To arrange Senatorial Districts and apportion members of the Commons: Messrs. Puryear, Wilder, Albertson, D. Reid, Erwin, McIntyre and Scales.

On arranging Congressional Districts:—Messrs. Stubbs, Brooks, Wheeler, Fagg, W. Long, Cooke, W. E. Hill, Godwin and Marshal.

Mr. Calloway presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Ashe praying the repeal of the license law as to Ashe county, so far as to allow any citizen of said county to sell spirituous liquors of his own manufacture in any quantity. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. D. F. Caldwell the memorial concerning the division of Iredell county was taken up and referred to same committee.

Mr. Carmichael presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Wilkes and Caldwell, praying for the establishment of a new county out of portions of said counties, to be called Clay county. Referred to same committee.

Mr. Mooring introduced a bill concerning private corporations which was referred to committee on corporations and ordered to be printed. [Provides that a majority of the Justices of the Peace in any county shall have power to incorporate cities, towns, seminaries, &c., in such county.]

Mr. W. J. Long introduced a bill concerning Superior Courts of Randolph county, which was referred to committee on the Judiciary. [Provides that the Clerk of the Superior Court in said county shall not give a Judge his certificate until 12 o'clock on Saturday, unless the business is all dispatched or some unavoidable cause prevents the holding of the Court.]

Mr. Cherry introduced a bill to provide for a Superintendant of Common Schools, and for other purposes, which was referred to the committee on Education and ordered to be printed. [Superintendent to be chosen by the Legislature, to hold office for two years, or until a successor be appointed with an annual salary of $1,500, to be paid out of the School Fund.]

Mr. D. Reid introduced a bill to repeal in part sec. 31 chap. 102 of Revised Statutes, concerning revenue. Referred to committee on Finance.

Mr. McNeill offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for specifications of the contract with Seaton Gales to do the public printing, which was adopted.

Mr. Mooring offered a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to enquire into expediency of abolishing Jury trials in County Courts and substituting one or more additional terms of the Superior Court. Adopted.

Mr. Scales offered a resolution instructing same committee to enquire into the expediency of enacting a law forbidding the settlement of a plantation or the placing together of negroes for any purpose unless some white man, living on the same place or near it, have the control over them. Adopted.

Mr. D. Reid offered a resolution instructing the committee on Finance to enquire what, if any, alterations should be made in the revenue laws, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Webb the bill to appoint Tax Collectors was taken up and referred to the committee on Finance.

The resolution in favor of W. J. Lowe, Sheriff of Lincoln, came up on its third reading.

Mr. Dargan opposed the resolution. He said that the leniency of Sheriffs was too much resorted to for electioneering purposes, and that it is their own fault if they suffer by it; that the time of the Legislature should not be consumed in passing acts in favor of public officers to get them out of difficulties in which their own negligence had placed them. When a man sleeps on his rights he must abide the consequences. If he suffers, whose fault is it? If the precedent be set, other Sheriffs will be applying for similar resolutions, and much of the time of the Legislature will be consumed in their consideration, and all on account of laxity on the part of public officers in the performance of their duties, when they should be held to a strict account. He hoped the resolution would receive its quietus.

Mr. Lander hoped the resolution would not be rejected—said it was not setting a new precedent, but following one which had been acted upon for 30 or 30 years.

Mr. W. Harris offered an amendment, proposing to strike out the years 1848 and 1849.

Mr. Leach moved to lay both the amendment and resolution on the table, which motion prevailed.

Messages were received from the Senate concurring in the propositions to raise a joint select committee on Swamp Lands, and another on revising

militia laws—also proposing to raise a joint select committee of two from each House to prepare a tabular statement of the population of the State, agreeable to the last census, and the federal population of each county—also proposing to print the documents accompanying the Governor's Message, with the exception of certain memorials and resolutions from Philadelphia and other places; both of which were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. D. F. Caldwell the bill for incorporating the Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company was taken up and referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Lander introduced a bill to authorize the wardens of the poor of Lincoln county to sell the land known as "the Poor's land" for the use of the poor of said county. Referred to committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Amis the House adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday morning.

THE STANDARD.

PIERCE, KING AND VICTORY!



RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

ELECTION TUESDAY 2D OF NOVEMBER.

Democratic Republican Electors.

For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
Second District, BURTON CRAIGE.
Third District, WALTER F. LEAK.
Fourth District, ROBERT P. DICK
Fifth District, ABRAHAM RENCHER.
Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.
Eighth District, D. G. W. WARD.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

DEMOCRATS TO THE POLLS!

The time for action is at hand. For the last four months reasons, facts, arguments have been set before the people on the one hand, and slang, falsehoods and declamation and abuse on the other; the people have observed, heard, thought, concluded, and they are now ready for that great and final arbiter, the BALLOT-BOX.

Democrats of North Carolina! are you ready? Have *all* our friends been duly warned? Have you appealed to the State Rights, anti-Scott Whigs to stand with you? Have you made preparations to have tickets at all the precincts and men to vote them? Have you talked to your neighbors, and urged them to turn out? Depend upon it, there is no time to be lost. If necessary, *mount and ride through your neighborhoods* and exhort the people to go the polls. Take no denial, *for the rights of the States and the preservation of the Union are involved in this contest.*

If FRANK PIERCE should be stricken down, and Scott-Sewardism exalted to the high places of this government—if our tried friends in the free States should be sacrificed *by Southern votes*—if the seal of condemnation should be placed, by the election of Scott, on such men as Pierce, Dickinson, Buchanan, Webster, and Fillmore, and other supporters of the "compromise," and that too *by Southern men*, who, we ask, *will hereafter stand up for our Constitutional rights when assailed, as they will be, by the Abolition hordes of the North?*

We have every thing in the late elections to inspire and animate us. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Florida, and the "City of Monuments" have just spoken out in trumpet-tones for the cause of the Constitution and Democracy. We enter the battle amid the blaze of victory. Forward, then, and onward, ye gallant Republicans of the "Old North State"! You have but to WILL and ACT, and the day will be yours.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Owing to the pressure of other matter upon our columns, we are compelled to postpone until our next the legislative proceedings of Monday. No business, however, of importance was transacted.

We refer to our proceedings of Saturday for the extraordinary Resolution introduced in the Senate, by Mr. Gilmer, in relation to the Senator from Camden and Currituck. Dr. Shaw, having received a majority of the votes of the freeholders of his District, has been duly admitted to his seat as a Senator; and now a proposition is made, which looks to his ejection from his seat by summary action on the part of the Senate! The law provides that in all cases of contested elections, the person whose seat is contested shall have thirty days notice thereof. No such notice has been given; but a Committee is sought to be raised to inquire into his right to hold the seat! Such action, as Mr. Caldwell told the Senate, on Saturday, would be unprecedented and *in the face of the law itself.*

The Resolution referred to was laid over until Tuesday. Gen. Person, of Northampton, has the floor, and will no doubt address the Senate on the subject. On Saturday Mr. Caldwell submitted some remarks in reply to Messrs. Gilmer and Thompson, which, though brief, struck us as conclusive.

We shall keep an eye upon this movement.

☞ The Register tries to be funny over the damages received by our flag in the storm of the 10th instant. It well becomes the Register to attempt such ridicule, when his Scott flag was lowered and not suffered to encounter the storm. The man that dodges behind a rock till the battle is over, looks nice as he comes forward and laughs at the wounded who had fought valiantly. But the Register should have remembered the advice given those who live in glass houses; for the *Northern* winds bent the Scott pole almost to breaking, while ours still stands erect—a sure prognostic that Pierce will out-*poll* Scott on the 2nd of November.

FACTS FROM THE RECORD.

On the 3rd of February, 1836, a Select Committeee was appointed by the House of Representatives, on the subject of Abolition petitions. Mr. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, was Chairman, and FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, a member of that Committee. Mr. Polk was speaker of the House, and appointed the Committee. Five of the nine members of the Committee were from the North. All the five, Democrats, because Mr. Polk could not find in that whole House, one Northern Whig who could be trusted on it.

On the 13th of May, the Committee reported in accordance with their instructions, (for which Pierce had voted,) and the following is an extract from the report:

"We have said that the scheme of general emancipation is impracticable. The slightest reflection must satisfy every candid man of the truth of this assertion. * * * But even, if the scheme were practicable, what would be gained by effecting it? Suppose that Congress could emancipate all the slaves in the Union, is such a result desirable? This question is addressed to the sober sense of the people of America. Would it be politic or advantageous? Would it contribute to the wealth, or grandeur, or happiness of our country? On the contrary, would it not produce consequences directly the reverse? Are not the slaves unfit for freedom, notoriously ignorant servile and depraved? * * * Are they capable of understanding correctly the nature of our government, or exercising judiciously a single political right or privilege? Nay, would they even be capable of raising their own livelihood or rearing their families independently by their own ingenuity and industry? What then would follow from their liberation but the most deplorable state of society with which any civilized country was ever cursed? * * * * *

Your Committee deem it their duty to say that, in their opinion, the people of the South have been very unjustly censured in reference to slavery. It is not their purpose, however, to defend them. Their character, as men and citizens, needs no vindication from us. Wherever it is known it speaks for itself; nor would any wantonly traduce it, but those assassins of reputation, who are also willing to be the destroyers of life. Exaggerated pictures have been drawn of the hardships of the slave, and every effort made to malign the South, and to enlist against it both the religious and political feeling of the North. Your committee cannot too strongly express their unanimous and unqualified disapprobation of all such movements. The Constitution, under which we live, was framed by our common ancestors to preserve the liberty and independence achieved by their united efforts in the council and the field. In all our contests with foreign enemies the South has exhibited an unwavering attachment to the common cause. Where is the spot of which Americans are prouder than the plains of Yorktown? or when was Britain more humbled, or America more honored than by the victory of New Orleans? All our history, from the revolution down attests the high, and uniform, and devoted patriotism of the South. Her domestic institutions are her own. They were brought into the Union with her, and secured by the compact which makes us one people; and he who would sow dissensions among members of the same great political family, by assailing the institutions and impugning the character of the citizens of the South, should be regarded as an enemy to the peace and prosperity of our common country."

This is only a specimen of the long and very able report of the Committee. Not only did Gen. Pierce sign that report, but subsequently on 18th December, 1837, in his place in the Senate, he said:

"As a member of the select committee of the other House of which Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, was Chairman, he had fully concurred in the SENTIMENTS OF THE REPORT presented by that gentleman at the first session of the 24th Congress; and further examination and reflection had only served *to confirm him in the opinion he at that time entertained.*"

Comment is unnecessary.

The Committee, at the conclusion of their report, recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way or to any extent, whatsoever, to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery, shall without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action shall be had thereon."

Franklin Pierce voted with every member from North Carolina, *aye.*

Amongst the *nays* we find every noted abolitionists in the House and the following distinguished Whigs, Thos. Corwin, the present Whig Secretary of the Treasury, Ed. Everett, Minister to England, Francis Granger, Harrison's Post Master General, Washington Hunt, present Scott Whig Governor of New York, Abbott Lawrence, present Whig Minister to England, Vinton, Scott Whig candidate for Governer of Ohio.

The Resolution of the Committe was adopted; but, of course, expired at the end of the session. To show that it was the ground occupied by the Southern members, we have only to refer to certain proceedings at a later session. On the 21st of December, 1837, Mr. Adams having presented an abolition petition from some slaves, the Southern members became exasperated and retired from the Hall, declaring their fixed determination not to return until some action had been taken by the House to protect them from further insult. The Caucus of the Southern members through Mr. Patton, of Virginia, presented to the House the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all petitions, memorials, and papers, touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or transferring slaves in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, read, or referred, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon.

Identically the same with the Pinckney Resolution. It was adopted, yeas 122, nays 74—every Southern member of both parties voting in the affirmative—every Northern Whig in the negative—only fourteen Northern Democrats in the negative.

Compare with the above extracts from the Pinckney Report, what Gen. Scott says in his Atkinson Letter, that he has from boyhood been deeply impressed with views "in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves":

"Hence, if I had been a member of the Virginia Legislature, in the winter of 1831-'2, when a bill was brought forward to carry out these views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support."

"But I am pursuaded it is a high *moral obligation* of masters and slave holding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors to *meliorate slavery even to extermination.*"

Compare with the vote Pierce gave on the Pinckney Resolution, and twenty other votes given by him whilst in Congress on the reception of abolition petitions, what Gen. Scott says on the same subject in his Atkinson Letter:

"I have from the first, been of the opinion that Congress was bound by the Constitution *to receive, to refer, and to report upon* petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all other petitions."

☞ Gen. W. H. Whitehead will address the citizens of Martin County, on Monday the 25th instant, at Williamston—the citizens of Edgecombe on the 27th, at Tarborough—and the citizens of Halifax on the 29th, at Halifax.

☞ Democratic Electoral Tickets may be obtained at the Standard Office, at $1 per thousand.

"FIRING WITH INDIGNATION."

The Scott papers and orators and *secret circulars* are endeavoring to "fire" the people with "indignation" by representing—or rather *mis*representing—that the Democratic presses and orators are abusing, reviling, slandering and traducing the character of Gen. Scott. They hope by this means to create a sympathy for their candidate among the honest masses, forgetting that, by such misrepresentations, they are insulting the intelligence of every citizen of the State by so unworthy an attempt to dupe the ignorant.

Now, we have neither seen nor heard, on the part of any Democratic paper or speaker in North Carolina, any abuse whatever of Gen. Scott. As a military chieftain they concede him the highest honor; but they contend that a man whose life has been spent in the camp, and whose mind has been devoted wholly to the science of war, is unfit to be the chief Magistrate of this great Republic, whose policy is peace and the cultivation of the arts of peace.

Democratic presses and orators also contend that Gen. Scott was nominated by the influences of Seward and the anti-slavery faction of Northern Whigs, in defiance of the Southern delegates in the Convention; and the truth of history sustains the position. It is incontrovertible.

It is a paltry trick on the part of the Scott leaders in their sinking cause to thus attempt to arouse a feeling of resentment and drive the ignorant into the support of their candidate. It is appealing to the basest passion of humanity—a passion that would elevate party at the sacrifice of country, and involve all in one common ruin.

These leaders have labored hard to arouse a spirit of retaliation in the Democrats by heaping upon Gen. Pierce the most wanton abuse. They have explored the profoundest depths of *low slang* for choice epithets to apply to him. They have reviled him with every species of indignity, designating him as a "Yankee Freesoiler," "the fainting General," and as a "drunken cowardly abolitionist." Conscious of the weakness of their own cause and candidate, and of the futility of any attempt to strengthen them upon their own merits, they resort to the unmanly and despicable attempt to obviate the necessity for that strength by weakening their opponents. The Democratic party has sustained itself and its candidate upon their own merits, and will continue to do so in spite of the tricks and misrepresentations of unscrupulous opponents, and without endeavoring to touch a single laurel which encircles the brow of Gen. Scott—without plucking a single feather from his tall plume or taking the "shine" out of a single bright button upon his coat, or "drenching" his humble supporters "in sweat."

MASS MEETING AT FRANKLINTON.

We learn that the Mass Meeting at Franklinton on Friday and Saturday last was characterized by much good speaking and the greatest enthusiasm.

Gen. Saunders, the Hon. A. W. Venable, and Perrin Busbee, Esq., spoke on Friday; and on Saturday the people were addressed by Samuel P. Hill, W. W. Avery, Esquires, and by Capt. John F. Hoke, T. B. Venable, A. M. Lewis, and James T. Marriott, Esq'rs., and Dr. Pritchard.

That veteran and sterling Democrat, John D. Hawkins, Esq., presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

We learn that five hundred to one thousand persons were in attendance, and that the Barbecue on the occasion was alike abundant and excellent. The Democrats of Franklin Granville, and Warren are thoroughly united and aroused, and will poll a full vote for Pierce and King on the 2d of November.

MASS MEETING AT ENFIELD.

We learn that the Mass Meeting at Enfield on Saturday last, was a glorious rally for the Democracy. There were from two to three thousand persons in attendance. The venerable John Branch presided.

The Meeting was addressed by Gov. Branch, the Hon. James C. Dobbin, Democratic State Elector, and Col. Thos. Ruffin, of Wayne.

Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the result of the gathering and the Speeches will tell for the good cause on the 2d of November.

OLD NASH FOREVER!

We publish to-day the proceedings of the Pierce and King Club, just formed by our friends in Nash. We learn that the Nash Democracy have raised a Pierce and King pole in Nashville, in front of the Court House, eighty feet high; and that they are rallying as one man around the spotless banner of our candidates.

We learn that the Nash Democracy expect to hold a Mass Meeting in Nashville on the Saturday before the election.

We are assured that Nash will do as well, if not better, for Pierce and King than she did for Reid. Forward, brother Democrats! old Nash leads the column!

☞ Mr. Senator Badger delivered a characteristic Speech before the Scott Club, in this City, on Friday night last. We learn that his Speech was only an elegant re-hash of all the low Whig slang so common in this campaign.

☞ The Democratic Elector for this District, L. O'B. Branch, Esq., was prevented by sickness from attending the Enfield Mass Meeting. We are gratified to state that Mr. Branch is again able to address his fellow-citizens. He was to have met Mr. Ransom at Warrenton on Monday, and he expects to address the people at Halifax on Monday next.

PIERCE AND KING CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the Pierce and King Club, in the Court House, in this City, on this (Wednrsday) evening.

It is hoped there will be a full rally of the Democracy. The people generally are invited to attend.

Gen. Saunders will address the Club.

☞ Mr. Willie W. Johnson, of this City, has presented us with a *brag* turnep, which weighs 2½ pounds, and is 20 inches in circumference, and 7 inches diameter. It was produced in "old-field" soil, enriched by a liberal application of guano.

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPHS!

Our despatches in our last, in relation to Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, have been confirmed. The Democracy have swept these three States as of old, by thousands. The following despatch is from the Richmond Enquirer of Friday last:

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14. The Democratic State ticket in Pennsylvania is elected by about fifteen thousand majority. Pierce's majority will not be less. We have gained three Democratic members of Congress. In the House of Delegates the Democrats have twenty-two majority. In the Senate the Whigs have one majority.

INDIANA. Joseph Wright, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, in seven counties, has eight hundred and sixty-nine votes over the vote of 1849. The whole Democratic State ticket is probably elected by 8,000 majority. Bartholomew county gives 300 majority for Wright, the Democratic candidate for Governor. In Montgomery county, the whole Democratic ticket is elected.

OHIO. Ohio gives about ten thousand majority for the Democratic ticket, yet we lose a member of Congress in the State. EDITORS OF PENNSYLVANIAN."

The following despatch is from the Enquirer of Saturday last:

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15—2½, P. M.

In Pennsylvania the democrats have gained largely on the popular vote. We have gained three members of Congress. H. B. Wright, democrat, is elected in Luzerne district, in place of Fuller, Whig.

The Democratic State ticket will be elected by twelve or fifteen thousand.

OHIO. We will carry Ohio, from present indications, by at least 18,000.

EDITOR PENNSYLVANIAN."

The above despatches are sustained by information published in other papers north of Richmond.

The returns from Florida are still incomplete, but enough have been received to render it almost certain that the Democrats have triumphed. Mr. Maxwell, Dem., is elected to Congress over Mr. Cabell, Whig; and Mr. Broome, Dem., is supposed to have been elected Governor. The Legislature, it is conceded, will be Democratic on joint ballot.

Pennsylvania by FIFTEEN THOUSAND, Ohio by EIGHTEEN THOUSAND, Indiana by from TEN to FIFTEEN THOUSAND, Baltimore City by nearly FOUR THOUSAND, and Florida REDEEMED! "Behold, how brightly breaks the morning!"

SPEECH OF MR. WHEELER,

OF LINCOLN,

Delivered in the House of Commons, 9th October, 1852, on the bill proposing an adjournment.

Mr. Wheeler said the question was very important, it could be resolved to two points, expediency and constitutionality. As to the first, is it expedient that this Assembly should adjourn on Monday next to meet on the 1st Monday in December next? He had listened with great patience to the arguments of the member from Davidson (Gen. Leach,) who had as Chairman introduced this bill, and had sought with much anxiety for some good reason to adjourn. But there had been no satisfactory reason or argument, why we are not as well prepared to go on and do the the public business now as we will be eight weeks hence; we should not "put off 'till to-morrow, what can be done to-day," is one of the maxims of human wisdom, and we have higher and better authority "to do whatsoever our hand hath found to do, with all our might." If we work on, and work hard now, we may adjourn before the 1st of January; if we hold continuous sessions until that period, this session, important as it is to the present and future interests of the State, will be but about two weeks longer than the last session, for the Assembly of 1850 met the 18th of November, and adjourned on the 20th January—72 days. This Assembly met on 4th October, and if it sits until the 1st of January, it will be 89 days, only 17 days difference. When we consider that the Assembly of 1850 had no extraordinary business, such as will have to be considered by the present Assembly, the conclusion is correct that the time will be fully occupied; or if not, when the business is finished, we can then talk about adjournment. The lovely weather, which we now enjoy, is far preferable to the inclement and stormy months of January and February. To the farmer, this period is of minor importance to the time of Christmas and New-year, when his arrangements are to be made for the ensuing year.

This Legislature, at this present session, is bound to lay off the whole State into Senatorial Districts, and apportion the members of the House of Commons. These require minute calculations and investigation. Interests that are deversified must be reconciled, and these questions will alone occupy much time. Not only these, but the Congresstonal Districts are to be arranged. Let those who were here in 1842 recollect the time, labor and investigation on this question on that occasion. It will require the utmost care so to arrange these important and delicate questions as to please all, or perhaps any; but, yet it must be done, and this important work should be done in a spirit of compromise, fairness, and justice. We have, also, to elect a Senator in the United States' Congress, to serve for six years from the 4th of March next. This important station will doubtless be the object of many aspirants, whose claims are to be examined. Also, the Revenue Act has to be remodeled and so increased as to meet the responsibilities of the State. The fair fame of North Carolina has never been tarnished by the stigma of repudiation, and these debts must be provided for, met and paid. A distinguished gentleman, but yesterday, to whom this question had been referred, stated that he had had for three months this subject under investigation, and devoted all his attention to its delicate and important details, and had not as yet matured a bill to his satisfaction.

Then the important question of Free Suffrage has to be matured, discussed, passed or rejected at *this session* of the General Assembly. If passed, by the constitutional majority of two-thirds, then an act is to be matured by which it is to be submitted to the people. The question of Internal Improvements, the opening our Rivers and extending our Railroads, will be brought before this General Assembly. To examine these schemes, decide upon their utility or otherwise, will require time and labor.

Should we adjourn on Monday next and go home, what can we say to our constituents? They will demand of us an account of our stewardship. We might tell them that the Senate had settled the contested seat from the second Senatorial District, and that we had passed the provisional bill for the Electoral Districts, and that we had adjourned to meet in December. It is a great hardship to send men home who have come hundreds of miles, when they are here ready and willing to do what they have been sent to do. If you give them their mileage, this will alone cost the State more than five thousand dollars, and can be productive of no possible benefit. Mr. W. said, that there was no member in that body more anxious to go home than himself, or whose presence was more demanded at home, yet, in no point of view could he see the expediency of "calling the craft from labor to refreshment," when the work was before them, and they were ready and willing to go on.

But even if the question of expediency was granted, there were some constututional questions springing out of such a course entitled to much weight. The constitution requires the Senatorial Districts to be laid off by the General Assembly "*at its first session* after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one." And the apportionment of the House of Commons shall be made at the same period.

In regard to amendments to the Constitution by legislative enactment, it is provided in the Constitution that if "after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to, *in the first session* thereafter by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House, then the General Assembly 'shall prescribe a mode to submit the amendment to the people."

Now the question arises what is *a session?* If it is as a *term* of a Court, and it is very similar, then what is directed to be done at one term by law, can not be done at any other term. The old Journals will prove that one Assembly like one Congress, may have many sessions, although it may be but the one Assembly. In 1778, from the exigencies and perils of the times, the Assembly met at various times and different places. The General Assembly of that year met at Newbern, on the 14th April. It adjourned on 3d of May to meet on the 1st Monday in November at Hillsborough. The Journals of the first meeting at Newbern call that the *first session.* But, on the 8th May, 1778, under proclamation of the Governor, the Assembly met at Hillsborough; this is called the "*second session* of this present General Assembly"—they adjourned on 24th August to meet at Halifax on 1st Monday in January, which was called the *third session* of the Assembly. Showing by precedent and history, that when the General Assembly met and adjourned, that a session had been held; the second meeting at a fixed day, was called the second session, and so on. A session in parliamentary parlance was defined by Baily to be "the time from the first sitting of Parliament 'till prorogued or dissolved." To those who were tender on the subject of free suffrage we afforded a convenient loop hole for retreat, from a position that they could not otherwise escape. The *first* session had passed, "the summer had gone, the harvest ended," and free suffrage not saved.

But it is argued that by the Constitution both Houses must be present when the Governor took the oaths of office on the first of January. The 2d Article 5th Section of the Constitution states that "the Governor elect shall enter upon the duties of the office on the 1st day of January next after his election, having previously taken the oaths of office in presence of both branches of the General Assembly, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, in case the Governor elect should be prevented by sickness or other *unavoidable cause*, is authorised to administer the same."

Now no question arises but that the term of the Governor's office commences on the first of January. But it does not follow that the oaths of office taken in presence of both branches of the General Assembly may not be previously taken before the 1st of January. Should this body be able to despatch and finish the important objects of deep interest now pressing upon it by the 1st of December, it cannot be contended that the Governor might not take the oaths of office previously, or as soon as the fact of his election was officially ascertained; nor will it be seriously argued that the members of both bodies should, if at home, be summoned here at such a sacrifice of time and expense to be present on the first of January simply as witnesses to the installment into office, or the visible possession of the same. Let us examine the records and see the precedents of those who acted under the Constitution amended in 1835. The Constitution was amended in that year, and submitted to the people in November, 1835—the amendments were to take effect 1st January, 1836. Edward B. Dudley was elected Governor in August, 1836, and by the Red Book before me (Governor's oaths) took the oaths of office before Chief Justice Ruffin on 31st December, 1836. He was again elected in 1838 and took the oaths of office before Judge Saunders on 29th December, 1838. His successor, John M. Morehead, took the oaths of office on 31st December, 1842.

These are, then, the first cases, decided by able and cautious men, who would be unwilling to embark the new Constitution in her earliest voyages on the wrong track. If then, surrounded by many who had themselves framed the Constitution of 1835, the oaths of office could be taken three days before the actual investitre of office, certainly it follows it might be legal and proper to anticipate the oaths of office a few days or weeks from causes that are unavoidable and beyond our control. So this argument, admitting that we can finish our business before the 1st January, can have no force.

Should the Governor die the Speaker of the Senate would be installed; in this event no one could contend that we would allow a suspension of the important Executive functions of the State until the 1st of January. It has been shown that it is not expedient to pass the bill, and if expedient grave Constitutional objections oppose it at every stage of its progress. This is admitted by gentlemen of both sides. To our progressing now there can be no Constitutional objection from any quarter; let then the plain open road be followed, and let us not be betrayed into crooked, uncertain and devious paths. Let us then proceed with the work before us—"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." If we can adjourn at an earlier day it will be a matter of rejoicing, and no one would be more ready to adjourn, for, concluded Mr. W., he felt that he had but little pleasure in such contests; the quiet joys of home, the prattle of innocency, and the warm smiles of affection were far more congenial than this heated, excited arena, where the idea of Burke is fully realized, "the vanity of all earthly pursuits—what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

For the Standard.

A number of the Democrats of Nash County assembled at the Court-House in Nashville, on the 13th instant, for the purpose of forming a PIERCE and KING Club—A. B. Baines, Esq., in the Chair, and L. N. B. Battle, Secretary.

Thomas M. Arrington, Esq., was called on by A. B. Baines, Esq., to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in an able and eloquent manner.

On motion of Geo. N. Lewis a Committee of five was appointed to draft Resolutions. The Chair appointed David McDaniel, John Brasswell, Geo. N. Lewis, Thomas M. Arrington, and John B. Rice, who reported the following:

1. We resolve ourselves into a Club, to be known as the Pierce and King Club, and in view of the mighty results pending, it behooves every Democrat to be alive to his duty.

2. *Resolved*, That A. B. Baines be President of this Club, Geo. N. Lewis Vice President, John Brassell, Treasurer, and Thos. M. Arrington, Corresponding Secretary; and that the President be authorized to call meetings of the Club whenever he may deem it expedient.

Read and approved.

The Club adjourned in fine spirits, determined to do their *whole* duty for PIERCE and KING.

A. B. BAINES, *President.*
L. N. B. BATTLE, *Secretary.*

Webster Demonstration in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 13. The Webster men of Boston made a splendid display this evening in a torch-light procession. About one thousand torches were carrid in the column, together with transparencies, banners, &c. Upwards of twelve hundred young men joined in the procession, accompanied by two bands of music. The streets through which the procession passed were brilliantly illuminated, and fireworks were displayed at various points. State street presented a magnificent appearance, being almost a solid mass of variegated lights. From the Bee Buildings rockets were let off, and a brilliant display of fireworks was made while the procession was passing.

MR. WEBSTER'S OPINION OF GEN. PIERCE. In a conversation with Judge Tarpley, of Jackson, Mississippi, Mr. Webster said:

"Sir: I have known Mr. Pierce from his boyhood, and he is now my neighbor, and I have no hesitation in saying that although we differ upon many constitutional questions, yet upon the subject of slavery he is as sound and reliable for the South as was Mr. Calhoun himself."

DIED,

In this City, on Sunday morning last, suddenly, RICHARD SMITH, Esq., in his 74th year. The deceased was a laborious business man all his life, and had accumulated a large estate. He took a lively interest in whatever was calculated to develop the resources of the State and improve its condition; and he was the steady friend of the industrial interests of our people, especially of the mechanic arts. He leaves a wife and an only daughter to lament their irreparable loss.

The Stores and other places of business in the City were closed during his funeral ceremonies, as a mark of respect for his memory.

POLITICAL ATTENTION!

THE Democracy of Northampton will hold a DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING in Jackson, on Saturday, the 30th instant, to which the people of this and the adjoining Counties are respectfully invited. A plentiful dinner will be supplied for the accommodation of all who may honor us with their presence on the occasion. The Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN and other eminent speakers are expected to address the people.

Northampton, October 14th, 1852. 97—3t.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature for a new County by the name of DOBBIN, out of portions of Nash, Franklin, Wake and Johnston.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—w3d.pd.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 2½ p. m.
The mail closes at 9 p. m. of the day before it leaves.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ p. m.
This mail is not due until 11½ p. m., closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday and Saturday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 3a m.
Mail closes at 7 a. m.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m. night before.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 12 M.

October 18, 1852. 97—

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

T. R. FENTRESS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 15, FAYETTEVILLE St.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has removed his place of business to his old stand, lately rebuilt, on Fayetteville Street, where he is now prepared for the Fall and Winter trade, with a largely increased stock of Goods. His Goods are of the latest importations, and were purchased by himself in person in New York. His stock consists in part of

CLOTHS, super black French of most approved make and finish, of all prices.

Fancy brown, olive, green, blue, mulberry and other colored cloths.

Black CASIMERES of the most celebrated manufacture and at various prices.

Fancy French, English, Scotch, and American Casimeres.

Fancy VESTINGS, a large assortment of silk Cashmeres.

Fancy silk velvet, plush and satin vestings.

Black satin vestings, a superior article.

White figured and fancy tinselled satin vestings, selected expressly for bridal occasions, and also for parties.

The above Goods will be made up in the best and most fashionable style, and all garments made by the subscriber are warranted in every respect to fit.

Also, a general assortment of fancy articles, such as Cravats, stocks, gloves, handkerchiefs, silk and merino undershirts, and drawers, and patent half hose, dress shirts and collars, and various other articles usually found in similar establishments.

Also, on hand a splendid assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, embracing every variety of coats, pants, and vests, made in the most fashionable style and warranted in every respect.

The subscriber is determined to offer as good bargains as any similar establishment South of the Potomac. Call upon him, examine his stock, and then be your own judge.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal patronage during the 12 years he has been in business.

The subscriber would inform his customers that he has in his employment MR BOURBON SMITH, whose qualifications as a cutter cannot be surpassed

The Paris and American fashions of 1852-'53, for Fall and Winter, just received.

☞ The subscriber wishes to employ two good journeymen; and he also wishes an apprentice boy. The boy must come well recommended.

T. R. FENTRESS.

October 16, 1852. 97—6t.

☞ The City papers will please copy four times each.

A Large Lot of Musical Instruments,

BY the retail or wholesale; Guitars from three to forty dollars, Violins from 25 cents to 50 dollars, Banjors of all sizes and prices, Flutes with from one to eight keys, Octave Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, French and German, &c.

A very fine lot of new and fashionable Music, Music Books bound, with the music selected by myself to suit all kinds of performers.

Paint for Oil or Water colors of every description, put up in tin boxes or by the single tube. Canvass on stretchers or by the single yard of all sizes—in short every thing that belongs to the Fine Arts.

Perfumeries and fancy articles of all kinds, too tedious to mention.

Two second-handed Pianos to sell or rent.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 18th, 1852. 97—

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 9½ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Noah Long and others, vs. Daniel Jones and others. Bill for an injunction.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Baker Ballew and wife Lucy and Eli Maxwell, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the 'Weekly North Carolina Standard' for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity, for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness, QUINCY F. NEAL, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 18th day of September, 1852.

QUINCY F. NEAL, C. M. E.

Oct. 14, 1852. (pr. adv. $5 62½) 942—w6w.

BARBECUE AND MASS MEETING.

THE Democrats of the "Dark Corner" of Wake, will give a BARBECUE at CLEMENT'S MILL, on Saturday, the 30th day of October. Gen. Saunders, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Branch, Perrin Busbee, and other distinguished Speakers are expected to attend. The people generally of both parties are hereby invited.

Oct. 12, 1852. td.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Democratic PIERCE and KING Dinner, at Dr. Thomas Davis' Mill, in Franklin County, on Thursday the 28th of October. Whigs as well as Democrats are invited to partake.

October 12, 1852. 95—td.

Barbecue and Mass Meeting.

THERE will be a Barbecue and Mass Meeting at Amos Coats' Store, in Johnston County, on the 5th Saturday in this month, the 30th day.

Distinguished speakers are expected.

Persons of all parties are invited to attend.

October 18th, 1852. 97—3t.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act to emancipate James Langford, a slave in the County of Northampton.

October 18, 1852. 97—4w.

Public Meeting.

PERRIN BUSBEE, Esq., and other distinguished Democratic speakers, will address their fellow-citizens on the 1st of November next at Laws' Store, Wake County. Come one—come all!

October 18th, 1852. 97—4t.

Ladies Black Gaiters.

JUST received from the Manufactory, and for sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, October 18th, 1852. 97—

Prime Black Tea.

1 CHEST in ½ Papers. Just received and for sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, October 18, 1852. 97—

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS. PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

CIRCULAR OF THE SOUTHERN Botanico Medical College of Ga.

The FOURTEENTH Annual Session of this institution, will open on the first Monday in November next, and continue the usual period.

From the liberality of the State of Georgia and the city of Macon, and numerous friends, the trustees have been enabled to purchase a splendid and commodious College edifice, and procure considerable chemical and anatomical apparatus, which cannot fail to make the ensuing course of instruction, equal in every respect to the best in the country. The Faculty consists of the following gentlemen:

J. T. COXE, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

L. BANKSTON, M. D. Prof. of Physiology and Pathology.

M. S. THOMSON, M. D. Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and children.

J. N. LOOMIS, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry and Botany.

S. S. OSLIN, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. M. COMINGS, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.

TERMS—For Lectures (entire fees)		$100 00
Matriculation,	"	5 00
Anatomical,	"	5 00
Graduating,	"	25 00

Persons desirous of further information, will address Dr. L. Bankston, Dean of the Faculty, Griffin Ga., or Drs. COXE or THOMSON at Macon.

M. S. THOMSON, M. D., Macon, Georgia, continues the treatment of all manner of chronic diseases with his usual extraordinary success.

He has cured hundreds of cases without seeing the patient, and sends Medicines to any part of the Country by mail.

Let none despair till they have written to or see him

September 8th, 1852. 86—7t.

GREENE COUNTY.

IN accordance with the last will and testament of Nathan Hooker, dec'd, I shall expose to public sale, on November 2nd, 1852, in the town of Snow Hill, Greene county, N. C., one tract of land, lying northeast of Hookerton, containing 1200 acres more or less—comprising both bottom and upland, of the finest quality. The open land is in a good state of cultivation, and has on it a good

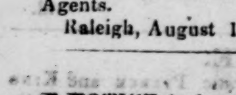
Grist and Saw Mill.

The latter operates with the Hotchkiss' vertical wheels. ALSO, several lots in the town of Snow Hill, one containing a good dwelling and necessary out-houses, a large cotton gin and screw, and one containing a large store-house, smoke-house and ware-house; all in good repair. The above will be sold on a credit of twelve months.

O. W. HOOKER, Ex'r.

September 7th, 1852. 86—td.

From Raleigh to Norfolk.



A line of hacks will leave Sledges on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Raleigh, and arrive at Weldon in time for the cars of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad; and will leave Weldon on the same days and arrive at Sledges in time for the cars for Raleigh. Fare through from Raleigh to Portsmouth, $8. Through tickets can be obtained of the Agent here, and at Norfolk, and also of the Railroad Agents. W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

Raleigh, August 10, 1852. 77—3m.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to have the Charter of the Town of Louisburg amended, and the limits of the town enlarged.

JOHN G. KING,
RICH'D NOBLE,
P. J. BROWN,
J. H. YARBROUGH,
D. C. STONE,
Commissioners.

Louisburg, Aug. 20, 1852. 41—ts

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851. 22—

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 1852. 44—

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immediate supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions.

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect

large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male Institute is contracted for, and will be erected immediately. Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the ly. Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month. For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON.
Secretary of the Board of Trustees,

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno. Adams Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.

June 10, 1852. 924—wif.

A Splendid Farm & Residence for Sale

IN THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove and devote his time to his profession, offers for sale, his Farm, lying on both sides of the road, leading from Louisburg to Warrenton, three miles from the former place, twelve miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs and 15 from Shocco. The Tract contains

1500 Acres of as good Land

as can be found in the county, in a high state of cultivation, and admirably adapted to the successful culture of the best Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, &c. The plantation is nearly equally divided by a never failing stream, irrigating about 3000 acres of as rich land as avarice could desire. The upland is agreeably diversified by hill and dale, easily cultivated, and very productive. In fact there are few locations in North Carolina offering as many inducements to the intelligent agriculturist as this. The improvements consist of a large and commodious MANSION HOUSE containing 9 rooms, well built, and in excellent order, enshrined in a beautiful grove of magnificent oaks, every necessary out house, Tobacco Barns, Stables, Carriage-house, negro houses, brick spring house, and *a Spring*, at whose gushing fountain, Hygeia herself might delight to linger. Situated in a high, healthful region of country, abounding in the best and purest of water, in a neighborhood proverbial for intelligence, refinement, and morality; convenient to the famous Male and Female Schools, of Louisburg, it is believed this location is unsurpassed in this region of the "Old North State."

The Subscriber invites the attention of persons wishing to purchase, assuring them, that the terms shall be satisfactory. PETER S. FOSTER,
Louisburg, Franklin Co., N. C.

Sept. 21, 1852. 91—6t.

A GOOD OPENING.

Hotel for Sale in Franklinton, N. C.

THE Subscriber offers his Public House and premises, in the town of Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C., for sale. This Establishment is situated on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which will, when the Central Rail Road is finished, be the main thorough fare from North to South. This is the only Public House in the place, and presents inducements rarely met with in any other village. It has been an eating House for passengers for the last four or five years, who have for some time past been eating twice a day; and I have not the least doubt but it will be kept up as an eating House. The House is large and tolerably conveniently arranged for the business, and has lately undergone considerable repairs. I would give a good bargain in this place. My only inducement in wishing to dispose of this place, is, that I am worn out in the good cause of feeding people, having been in the business for the last 13 or 14 years. If I should not sell by the 1st day of December, I would rent or lease. Persons wishing to engage in this business would do well to apply soon. JAS. I. THOMAS.

September 20, 1852. 91—2m.

Most Desirable Residence for Sale, IN WARRENTON, N. C.

THE subscriber offers for sale his lot in the town of Warrenton. The improvements on it are of the best kind. The dwelling is nearly NEW, large, and conveniently arranged. The servants' rooms, stables, carriage houses &c., are in first rate repair. The subscriber is anxious to sell, and by early application THE MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN WARRENTON may be bought for a low price. In the absence of the owner Dr. Arrington will show the premises and make known the terms of sale.

JAMES S. BATTLE.

Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1852. 90—4t.

LAND WARRANT FOR SALE!

PURSUANT to an order of Wake County Court, the undersigned, a commissioner for that purpose, will sell at public auction, before the Court-House door, in the City of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 4th of October next, being Monday of Wake Superior Court, a LAND WARRANT, entitling the purchaser to 160 ACRES of the PUBLIC LAND.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving a bond with approved security.

Q. BUSBEE, *Com.*

Sept. 20, 1852. 91—

Register copy till day of sale.

"THE WINTER IRON WORKS."

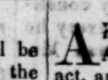
OF Montgomery Alabama, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country to their celebrated Water Moter—the "*Rich Centre-Vent Water Wheel.*" It cannot be excelled for any purpose, or under any head of from one to forty feet. It will run under "back water" better than any other wheel with the same amount of water.

The wheel and monopoly for sale by

J. BEATTIE, Jr., *Agent.*

Yarborough House, Raleigh. 89—1t.

Strayed.



TEN DOLLARS REWARD. I will give the above reward for the return to me of my Horse, that strayed from my Lot in this City, about the 10th instant. He is of a light brown color and of ordinary height, with a white spot on his forehead—his left hind foot turns up—and his back and left shoulder is slightly sore. JOS. WALTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1852. 88—4t.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of an act, authorizing the location of a suitable place near Smithville, N. C., for the purpose of planting Oysters, with a view to a more abundant and healthy supply of the same for the North Carolina Market.

September 25, 1852. 91—3t.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

New Books.

RULES of Order, a Manual for conducting business in town and ward meetings, societies, boards of Directors and Managers, and other deliberative bodies, based on Parliamentary, Congressional and Legislative Practice, 5th edition, by Benjamin Mathias, A. M.

A brief exposition of the Constitution of the United States, with an appendix, containing the Declaration of Independence, and the articles of confederation, and a copious Index, by James Bayard.

For sale at the North Carolina Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

Sept. 10 1852. 86

Delightful and Useful Books.

MARCO Paul's Voyages and Travels.—In New York—on the Erie Canal—in Maine—in Vermont—in Boston—Springfield Armory, with Illustrations, By Jacob Abbott. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

HAWTHORNE'S LIFE OF FRANKLIN PIERCE,

THE subscribers have in PRESS, and will publish early in September, an *authentic* edition of the

LIFE OF GENERAL PIERCE.

By Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Drawn up from ORIGINAL SOURCES, and containing the

General's Military Journal,

AS WRITTEN ON THE FIELD.

The Biography will be illustrated with an *accurate portrait* from a painting by *Tenney*, executed expressly for this work.

As Mr. HAWTHORNE was in College with Gen. PIERCE and has ever since been his intimate friend, he is peculiarly well qualified for this undertaking, and his high literary reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the ability with which the book will be written.

It will be handsomely printed on good paper, and sold for the low price of 37½ cents in paper covers, and 50 cents in muslin.

Persons ordering ten, or more copies, and remitting the amount for the same to the Publishers, shall have the books promptly delivered to them, free of expense.

A *liberal* discount will be made to those who buy to sell again. *Early Orders Solicited.*

TICKNOR, REED & FIELDS,
Corner of Washington & School Streets.

Boston, Aug., 1852. 86—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

Desirable Residence & Land for Sale.

ON Thursday, the 21st day of October next, I shall offer at public sale, on the premises, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Mark H. Petway, which is duly recorded in Halifax County Court, the TRACT OF LAND whereon said Petway lately resided, called Oakland.

It has on it a good DWELLING with all necessary out-houses—good Garden, Orchard of Apples, Peaches, and other select fruit trees—good Spring of Water—a healthy and pleasant situation.

Containing 700 acres of Land. 70 or 100 acres of good Low Grounds, on Butter-Wood Creek, lying in the upper part of Halifax County, near the Warren line—adjoining the land of Mrs. Thorne and others, situated about eight miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the CROP made on the Plantation the present year, consisting of corn, fodder, wheat, peas and cotton, Plow Horses, two fine yokes of Oxen, stock of sheep, hogs, and cattle, carriage, carts, Plantation utensils, and many other articles.

J. BUXTON WILLIAMS, *Trustee.*

September 22, 1852. 838—ts.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7	barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,

RALEIGH, August 23d, 1852.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of November next, for a loan of from Fifty to Seventy-five Thousand Dollars, on the Bonds of this Company, to be issued in sums of not less than Five Hundred Dollars, with coupons attached, payable Ten years after date, with interest payable semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July in each and every year.

This loan is authorized by a resolution of the Stockholders, adopted in general meeting at Henderson, on the 15th day of July, 1852, which requires that a sum not less than Five nor more than Ten Thousand Dollars shall be annually set apart by the Board of Directors from the receipts of the Company, as a sinking fund, to meet the payment of the Bonds so issued. The Road is now being re-laid with a heavy iron rail, costing about Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, and will be in complete order with the necessary Locomotives, Cars, &c., during the present year.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, *President*

August 23, 1852. 82—tlstN.

FOR GEORGIA!

THE Subscriber offers his place of residence for sale known in the neighborhood as Penny Hill, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES, also, FOUR OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES adjoining, known as the Smith place. The improvements are good and conveniently arranged. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, peas, and potatoes. It lies on both sides of road leading from Raleigh to Halifax, eighteen miles distant from the former and sixty from the latter place, ten miles from Wake Forest College. I will make the payments to suit purchasers, or I will exchange for lands in the south-western portion of the Union, or young Negroes will be taken in part payment. Any person who may wish to view the premises can call on me, or in case of my absence on Mr. Jno. Q. A. Barham who resides on the Smith place.

BRIAN GREEN.

Penny Hill, August 16, 1852. 933—8t

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th of last May, my negro man Tom, about 27 years of age, common sized, weighing about 160 pounds.

Tom is not what might be called a mulatto, neither is he very black, but between. He has a scar upon one of his cheeks from a burn.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension of said negro, so that I can get him again.

I have good reason to suspect this negro of being harbored by a certain white man, or men. And I hereby forewarn all concerned, that if the matter is not speedily stopped, the law must and shall take its course. I have no disposition to do any of my neighbors an injury or injustice, but my rights must not be trespassed upon.

W. G. SPAIN.

Wake County, September 7th, 1852. 937—wtf.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of a law to entitle Tales Jurors and Magistrates who take lists of Taxable property in the County of Sampson to pay for their services; and also to amend the act incorporating the Town of Clinton.

August 30, 1852. 86—ts.

75 BOXES best brands, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles. Just received at

TUCKER'S,

$200 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one DAVID BARFIELD, late of the County of Sampson, stands charged with the murder of one Benjamin Weeks, in said County, and that the said Barfield has fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Barfield may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Sampson Country.

DESCRIPTION.

David Barfield formerly resided in Wayne County. He is described as about five feet eight or ten inches high, stout built, and weighing 175 or 180 pounds; walks erect, speaks in a soft mild tone, light complexion, with light hair, aged about thirty-five years, and has scars on his body caused by the cut of a knife.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 28th of August, A. D. 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.
W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.

935—6t.

$200 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID. Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one JOHN W. EDMONDSON, late of the County of Pitt, stands charged with the murder of one Littleberry White, late of said County, and that the said John W. Edmondson has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said John W. Edmondson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Pitt County.

DESCRIPTION

Edmondson is described to be about five feet ten inches high, and rather thick set.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 28th of August, 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By order of the Governor.
W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.

935—6t.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

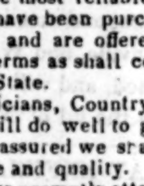
Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852 52—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Warrenton N. C. Male Academy.

THE Rev. Mr. FROST having made known his desire to be released at the close of the present session from the contract made with the Trustees of this Institution, that he may return to the active work of the Ministry, they desire to engage another Principal for the ensuing year.

The Trustees will guarantee a certain and liberal salary, and will pay to the Principal whatever the school may yield above the sum secured to him. The highest testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required.

Letters addressed to either of the undersigned will be duly attended to.

THOMAS E. GREEN,
WILLIAM PLUMMER, } Com.
WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS,

Warrenton, Sept. 8, 1852. 86—4t.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural. containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B Brown Williams, M. D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.
At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 18, 1852. 79—

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to have the Charter of the City of Raleigh amended.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.
Intendant.

Raleigh, August 23d, 1852. 81—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN,

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols. 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LLD., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp'r of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State.* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the general Assembly of North Carolina, at its next Session, for the passage of an Act incorporating the "Wesleyan Female College," in the town of Murfreesborough, N. C.

September 1st, 1852. 87—ts.

COURT BLANKS,

Of every Description for Sale at the Standard Office.

FOR SALE,

(On liberal terms, that cannot fail to be satisfactory, the Proprietor having made arrangements for moving to Texas. *Possession given at any time from date to next Christmas.*)

The well known and Favorably Situated

LITTLE YADKIN HOTEL ESTATE,

IN STOKES COUNTY, N. C.

CONSISTING of 1000 (one thousand) acres, more or less, well watered by never-failing streams and perpetual springs—about 300 (three hundred) acres thereof being now under a high state of cultivation—150 (one hundred and fifty) being rich bottom, on the East prong of the Little Yakin River; the remainder, 700 (seven hundred) acres, being heavily timbered and classed amongst the best land in this or any other region of country for raising the most choice qualities of CHEWING TOBACCO, from 800 to 1000 pounds of which to the acre may be produced thereon, worth, in the Tobacco house, the moment it is cured, from $50 to $150 the thousand weight, cash in hand.

The Improvements on the Estate are as follows:

A commodious two-story Tavern, with Kitchen, Cellar, &c., a Framed Store, where a general assortment of Goods have been kept for sale for years, a Lumber-house for the storage of bulky and heavy articles, a Blacksmith Shop, with an excellent run of travelling and regular custom, Tan Yard, with 18 vats—Bark Mill—full set of Tools, and extensive patronage. A Barn, Stables, Feeding Yard for Drovers, Granary, Public Well by the Road-side, Ice-house, Smoke-house, Negro houses, and other out-houses, near the Hotel. Also, a large new Tobacco Barn and (9) nine Dwelling Houses, with other buildings on different parts of the Plantation.

The Little Yadkin Post Office forms a part of the premises. A mail Stage, running between Raleigh, the Capital of this State and Wytheville, Va., *via* the Fancy Gap, connecting with numerous lines of conveyance, to the principal cities and towns in the valley of the Mississippi, and thence to California and Oregon, passes this point tri-weekly, carrying many passengers and well filled mails, that yield a growing and constant, though at present moderate income to the Hotel and Post Office.

The Estate for about 2 miles in a North and South direction, is intersected by the Volunteer Road, and is likewise divided East and West for nearly the same distance by the noted *Hollow Road*, the most popular thoroughfare among emigrants or movers to the *Great West*, the number of Travellers passing this place daily, averaging fully 100, or 36,500 per annum.

During the autumn or most propitious season for moving across the mountains, upwards of one hundred wagons have been known to pass here in a single day, patronizing the Hotel, Store, Blacksmith Shop, Granary, Hay-loft, &c., to the amount of $280.

In view of the rapid increase the *U. S. Census Returns* shew to be taking place in this mountainous and consequently healthy District, and in consideration of the fact, that the Farmers in this neighborhood have, within the last two years ascertained and become satisfied by actual experience, that their iron-impregnated lands are in every way adapted to the growing of the superior qualities of Tobacco, and as they will in future naturally direct their principal attention and force to the culture of that *Ready-Money-Bringing Article*, Real Estate must 'ere long greatly rise in value, and this must necessarily soon become a monied section of country to an extent, justifying the undersigned as he believes in stating, that by judicious management, a *Barter* and ultimately *Cash*-yielding business of $5,000 to $10,000 a year, may be transacted at the Store.

And furthermore, judging from the amount of his past sales of *Leather*, he considers there is at present an opening here warranting an increase in the capacity of the *Tan Yard*, to admit of the tanning and dressing of Leather, equal in value to $6,000 if not $10,000 per annum.

Attached to the Hotel is a large Garden, well stocked with vegetables, and in connection with the same, may be enumerated a thriving Orchard, comprising more than eleven hundred selected fruit trees; a full crop of Wheat, Rye and Oats already secured, barn and stable lofts crowded with the best kind of thoroughly cured hay, 20 or more stacks remaining on the meadows; also a promising Corn crop (including what will be due for rent) expected to reach three hundred barrels, all of which, with a goodly supply of Irish and Sweet potatoes, &c., will if desired be disposed of at the lowest market rates to whoever may become the purchaser of the Estate.

The undersigned, moreover, would seed a crop of small grain for the coming year, provided it should be the wish of the party purchasing the property.

The North-Eastern part of the Estate extends to within a short distance of the Southern base of the Sauraton Mountains, affording one of the best *Mountain Ranges for Cattle*, and the finest *Pasturage for Sheep*, where, in consequence of the proverbial mildness of climate, thousands of those valuable animals might be advantageously pastured throughout the entire year, without the expense of dry feeding or artificial shelter.

For the infomation of persons at a distance unacquainted with the characteristic healthfulness of this immediate vicinity it may be stated that the property in question is situated as before named on the Hollow Road, 19 miles North west of the Moravian Town of Salem, Forsyth county—22 miles South-east of Mount Airy, Surry county, at the Eastern base of the *Blue Ridge*—35 miles South of the Court House in Patrick county, Va.—5 miles East of the far-famed Pilot Mountain Mount Ararat—and 3 miles South of the chain of the Sauraton Mountains, which, with Mount Ararat or alias the Pilot, are in full view from the Hotel.

And beyond all doubt, by properly advertising in the Newspapers and otherwise, any desirable number of boarders from the Lower Country might be had throughout the Summer Season, it being an undeniable fact, that in respect to salubrity of climate, purity and wholesomeness of water, grandeur and beauty of scenery, variety and abundance of Mineral Springs and Minerals, including Marble or Primitive Limestone, (there being two Lime Quarries within two miles of the Hotel) deposites of Iron ore, with many species of rare and valuable minerals, besides numberless other incentives calculated to refresh and strengthen the body, while they divert and interest the mind of man, thereby promoting health and long life, this situation cannot be excelled.

It may be further added, that as regards a favorable locality for raising choice qualities of Tobacco and for Farming in general, also as a lucrative stand for Merchandizing, for carrying on extensively the Tanning and Blacksmithing, Wagon-building and other branches of business, and more especially as a desirable point for a Hotel, to accommodate a continually increasing travelling public, and as a *Summer Retreat* for Invalids and all persons, who, during hot weather, like to partake of cool fountains gushing from mountain sides, and enjoy invigorating breezes with an endless train of other health-securing agents bountifully distributed by the hand of nature throughout this elevated District, the undersigned feels justified in believing this place to be unsurpassed, if equalled by any other location South of Mason and Dixon's Line, from the Alleghany Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean.

For further information, apply on the premises, or by letter to the Proprietor.

THOMAS B. HAMLETT, P. M.
Little Yadkin, Stokes County, N. C.

July 28th, 1852. 75—6w. e. o. w.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS in all its branches. The business will be carried on at the "old stand" of Sam'l H. Marks, and will be known under the firm and style of SAM'L H. MARKS & SON, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand the nicest and purest Candies of every quality and flavor, and will be regularly supplied with the finest imported and domestic Cigars, and the choicest Fruits in their proper seasons.

Having made more extensive arrangements for the manufacture of Steam Refined Candies, they will be enabled to furnish much larger quantities, and purchasers may rely upon getting it with despatch.

All orders for goods will be thankfully received, packed in the best manner, and sent to any part of the United States.

SAM'L H. MARKS,
WM. A. MARKS.

Petersburg, August 11, 1852. 69—tto.

Notice---Direct Importations.

WE have just finished taking our inventory for the summer season, and find as follows:—

A number of notes and accounts due us which should be settled up to 1st July; and to which we *particularly* call the attention of those interested.

Also, a well assorted stock of

China Ware and Earthenware,

to which we will be receiving large additions during the month of August; and to which we especially invite the attention of Merchants. Those passing through Wilmington on their way North would do well to purchase their stocks of Crockery from us, as we are *determined* to offer inducements over Northern importers.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, July 24, 1852. 74—

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by
J. BROWN.